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WHITEAWAY'S

FOUNDED 1861 六拜禮 號一月二英港香
No. 1671

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1941. 日六初月正

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ITALIAN SOMALILAND INVADED: NIGERIANS MEET NO OPPOSITION

NAIROBI, JAN. 31 (UP).—IT IS REPORTED THAT BRITISH PATROLS HAVE REACHED POSITIONS 40 MILES BEYOND THE ITALIAN SOMALILAND BORDER WITH ONLY MINOR ENCOUNTERS.

A ROME COMMUNIQUE STATES BRIEFLY THAT ITALIANS REPULSED BRITISH ATTACKS ON THE NORTHERN FRONT OF EAST AFRICA.

SECRET TRIAL OF HAYASHI

Shanghai Shooting Sequel

SHANGHAI, Feb. 1 (Reuter).—The secret preliminary examination held in the case of Y. Hayashi, President of the Japanese Ratepayers' Association, who shot Mr. W. J. Keswick, Chairman of the Municipal Council, at the ratepayers' meeting on January 23, is expected to be completed in ten days, stated a Japanese Embassy spokesman at a press conference.

U. S. BUND MEMBERS TRIED

Race Hatred Propagation

NEWTON, New Jersey, Jan. 31 (Reuter).—Wilhelm Kunze, national leader of the German-American Bund, was to-day sentenced, with eight other Bund associates, to between one year and 14 months' imprisonment for violating New Jersey's "race hatred" law.

Two of these sentenced were also fined \$2,000 and the others \$1,000 each.

Kunze succeeded Kuhn as leader of the Bund when the latter was sent to Sing Sing for grand larceny of the Bund's funds.

SOVIETS PRESENT BLOCKADE

LONDON, Jan. 31 (UP).—New friction has arisen between Britain and the Soviets as a result of the blockade, and the Ambassador M. Ivan Maiski has protested against the British detention of the Greek vessel Korlantikos off the Falkland Islands, and also the sequestration of part of her cargo of hides, leather and wool which she was carrying from Buenos Aires to Vladivostok.

The British Foreign Office has promised to investigate. M. Maiski conferred with Mr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare on the same subject this afternoon.

Hongkong Telegraph.

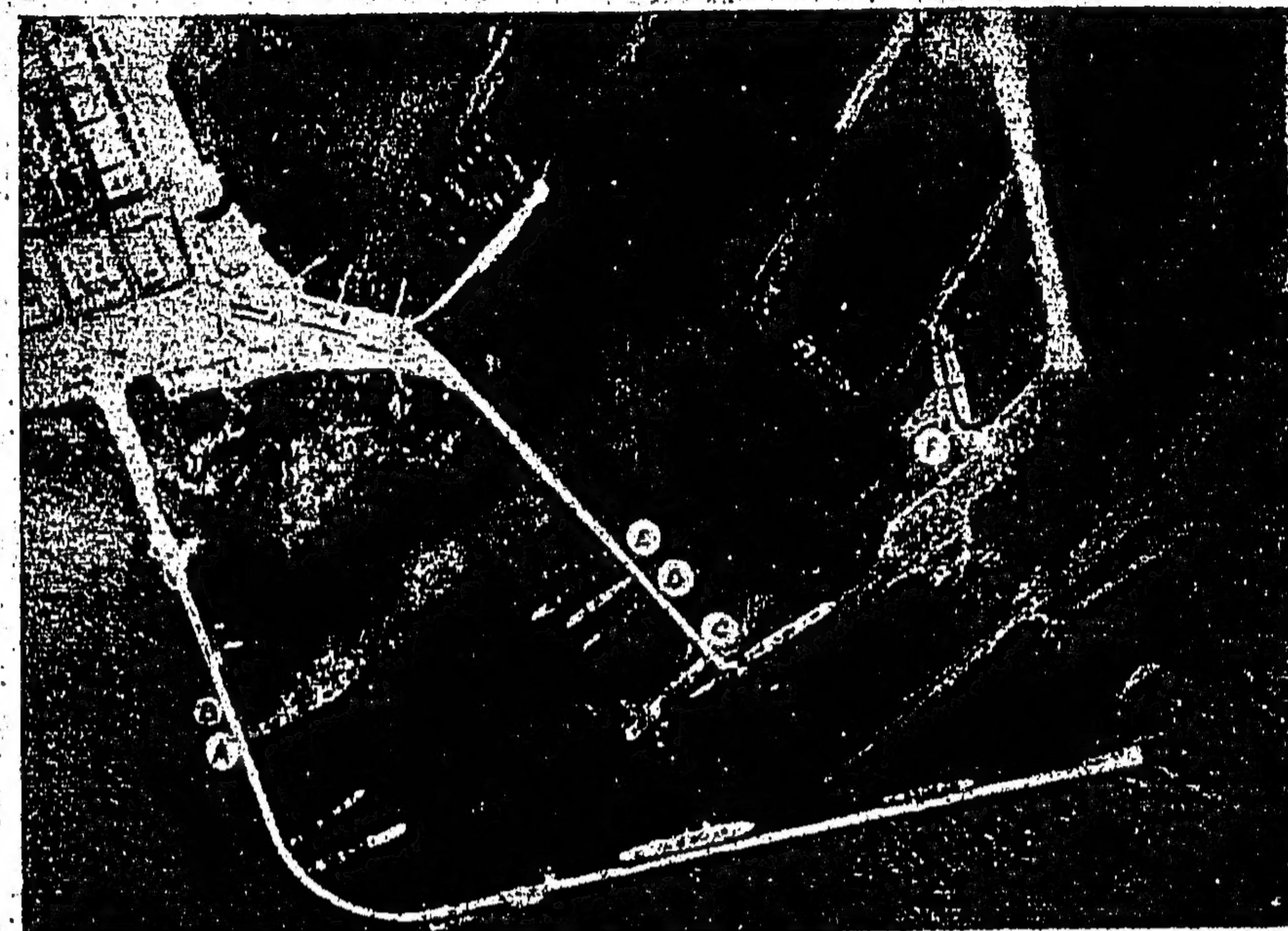
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R.A.F. RAID ON BENGHAZI HARBOUR

Benghazi, which is one of the next objectives of the British army of the Nile, has already been pounded by the R.A.F. This vivid picture shows what was done to the harbour and ships there in a recent raid. (a) large ship on fire; a cloud of smoke is pouring from the vessel. (b) a sunken barge. (c) Another large vessel on fire and sinking. (d) A sunken destroyer. (e) Another ship partly submerged. (f) Other ships damaged. Oil from the bombed ships can be seen on the surface of the water.



NIGERIAN TROOPS ADVANCE

NAIROBI, Jan. 31 (Reuter).—Nigerian troops operating on the coastal sector of Kenya have penetrated Italian Somaliland and destroyed the village of Kiamboni near Dicks Head. Not a single enemy soldier was encountered.

Kiamboni was the advance post held by Bandas (native levies), from which several raids have been carried out on Kenya fishing villages near the border, Kiamboni was set on fire and the Nigerian troops then withdrew.

Part of the operations was carried out by sea so as to enable the troops to be transported more easily.



NAZIS WATCHING WEATHER FOR INVASION OF U.K.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (Reuter).—Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, declared to-day that the U.S. Government had information that the Nazis are now watching long-range weather forecasts for the period of anticipated good weather in which to launch the invasion of Britain.

Colonel Knox made this assertion during the course of evidence before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate in which he urged the passage of the Lease and Lend Bill.

Conference In Tokyo On Indo-China Peace

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (Reuter).—The armistice agreement between Thailand and Indo-China was signed aboard a Japanese warship of Saigon, thus bringing to an end the three-month-old border dispute between Thailand and the French colony.

In an official statement on the signing of the agreement, the Information Board here announced the result of the armistice conference between France and Thailand, which had been in progress aboard a Japanese warship on the high seas off Saigon.

The Japanese delegates participating announced that an agreement was reached at 8 p.m. (Tokyo time) to-day and the fully authorized delegates of the two countries, and also the Japanese delegates, attached to their signatures and seals.

The fundamental settlement of the border dispute between the two countries awaits discussion at a peace conference to be held shortly in Tokyo.

However, the fact that an armistice which constitutes a preliminary condition of such a solution has so speedily concluded is due to the complete understanding of, and earnest efforts for, peace and tranquillity within the sphere of the common prosperity of East Asia on the part of the two countries concerned—a matter with which the Japanese Government is exceedingly gratified.

General Gautier, chief secretary of the Indo-China Government-General, will be appointed chief delegate to the forthcoming peace conference in Tokyo, says a Japanese report quoting well-informed sources in Saigon. He will be assisted by Capt. Jouni, chief of the Military Affairs section of the Political Bureau, and three others, says the report.

Common Far East Currency Proposal

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STRUGA, Jan. 31 (UP).—Frontier reports state that five Greco-British planes bombed Valona at 7.30 a.m. to-day, setting fire to an Italian ship in the harbour, dropping several bombs on the aerodrome, damaging two houses in the town itself, and killing six persons and wounding 17.

He said he had met President Roosevelt in Washington when Mr. Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy and added, "The President was a very young man then."

Speaking his own language to members of the Japanese press, he advised Japanese in the United States, particularly the second generation, "not to be excited; obey the laws of America; be loyal."

He was greeted on the dock by hundreds of Japanese and a band playing the Japanese national anthem, after which the United States anthem and Hawaiian songs were played. The American destroyers wheeled and manoeuvred around the Kamakura Maru.

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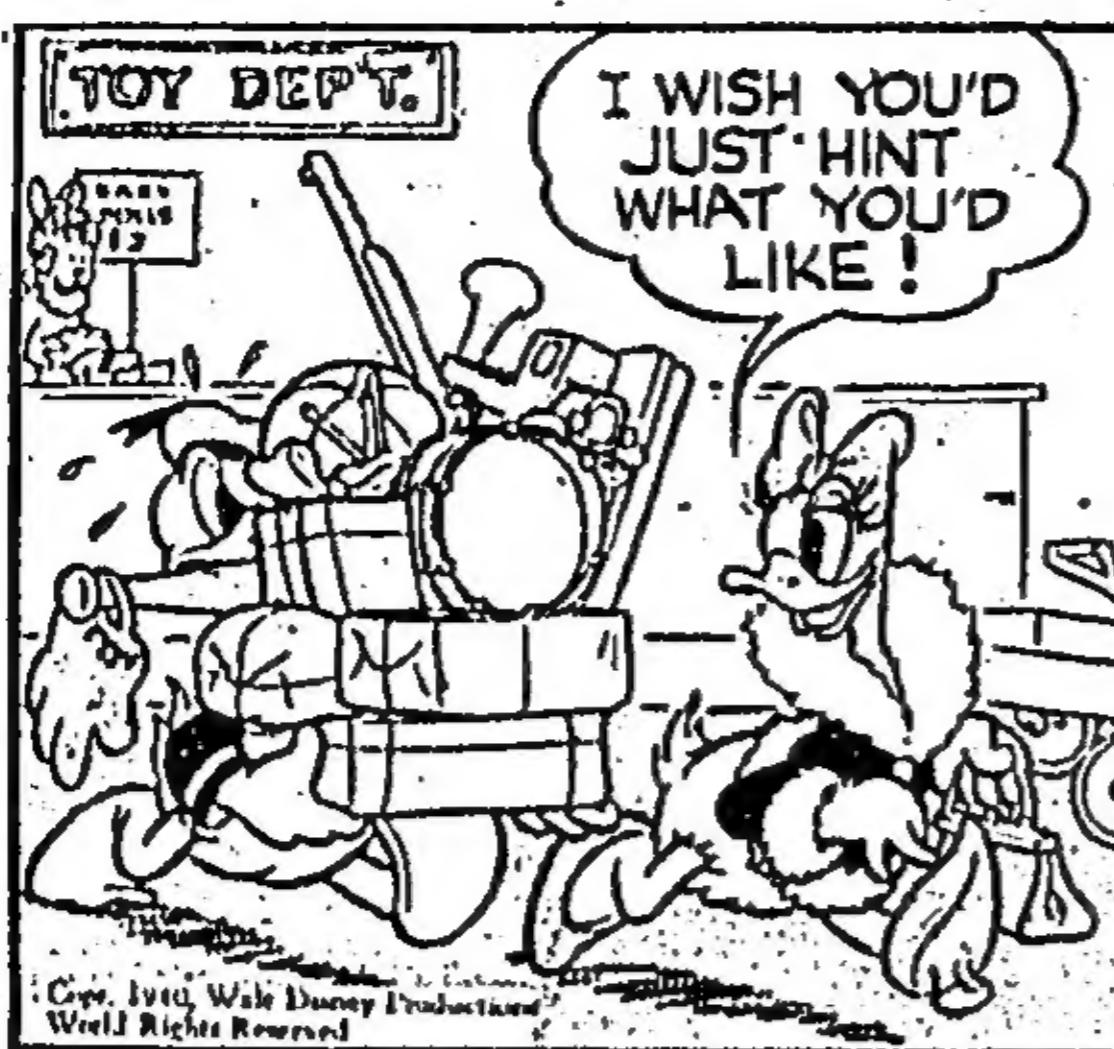
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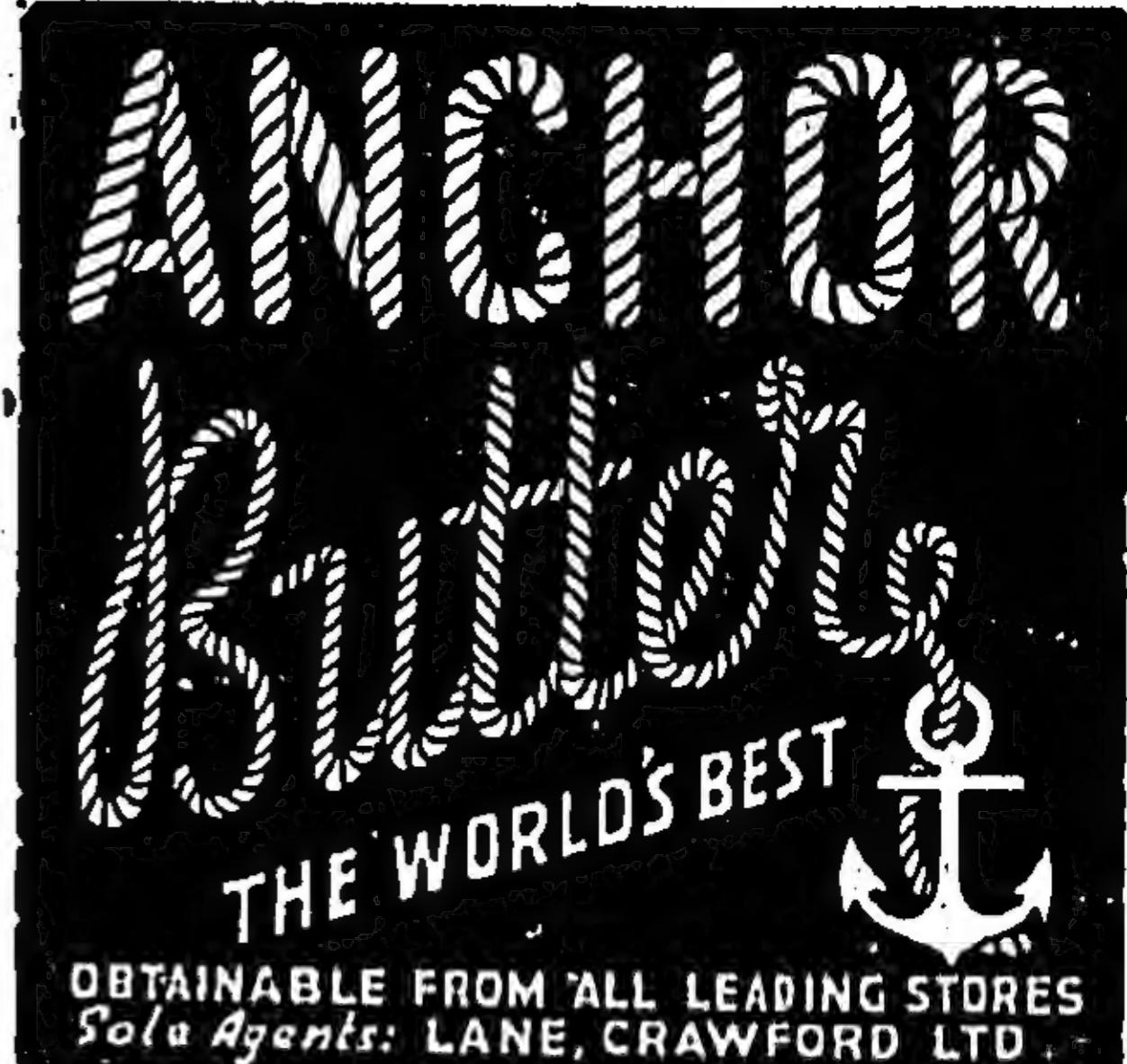
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DONALD DUCK



By Walt Disney



CURRENT COMMENT.... By Scrutineer

The arrival of Lord Halifax in time for not pursuing a similar latest battleship King George VI to allow policy to go beyond the was hailed by America as proof military power to enforce it.

THE MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

A complete transformation has come over the military situation in the Middle East, with the capture of Tobruk and Kassala. It is reasonably certain that Benghazi will soon be captured and Abyssinia reoccupied by Italy. In fact, only Tripoli will remain in the hands of the Italians by the end of winter.

Hitler has done nothing or perhaps has not been able to do anything to help his easily oppressed fellow dictators. It may be, because the Italians are not willing to pay the price and accept full German control. That, however, is the only alternative to complete defeat. It looks as though Mussolini would be willing to accept a subordinate role under Hitler rather than surrender his power altogether.

One thing about the Churchill administration is that it does not minimise the dangers nor does it conceal the truth about the situation in Britain. Lord Halifax made it quite clear to the people of the United States that their assistance was vitally necessary to the British effort. There is no room for the complacency of which the British themselves were guilty up to a year ago.

OPINION IN AMERICA

The following extract taken from a letter just received in Hongkong from an American friend shows the position there. "There is too much acceptance of England as our front line of defence. However true it may be from a military angle, it is unfortunate that many soulless people seem content to hide behind it.

"Actually, the public opinion of over 100 million people is slow to mould and there must be no room for serious opposition, that could so easily be roused. Our hand is already extended to China and England, and our practical gestures will come in ever-increasing size and number. But we have been appallingly slow to see and to prepare, as Canada and England were. Slower no doubt.

"Labor (labour to you) is pouring into Detroit. The wheels of industry hum faster every day. A stream of planes flies regularly across the Atlantic. Our peace time draft went through without a whimper. People who love their little Italian fruit dealer on the corner cheer nevertheless every defeat of Italian arms, yea—Sidi Barrani."

LORD HALIFAX

It is Lord Halifax's mission to stimulate this movement and accelerate its speed, and no one is better qualified for the task than he is.

Like Lord Lothian he was associated with the policy of appeasement, but that makes his advocacy of the war now in U.S.A. all the stronger and more convincing.

If Halifax is criticised for a policy of appeasement in the past, how much more must the people of Italy now be blaming Mussolini.

NEW DISEASE!

The "Melbourne Herald" states that the Australian doctors are investigating the nature of a new disease which has made its appearance. Provisionally they have called it Italian Lumbago, since its chief symptoms are a sharp stab in the back and a shaking at the knees.

JAPAN'S ANXIETY

The speech of Prince Konoye betrays his anxiety to get on with the task of becoming reconciled to Free China. The refusal of Germany to recognise Nanking means that she is set for the role of mediator, for she is seeking to preserve friendship with both. For the same reason that Japan seeks peace on face-saving terms with China, Germany will encourage the move since the latter's plan is to embroil Japan with America by encouraging her to go south and leave China alone. Germany is trying to perform the remarkable feat of reconciling Japan to China and also to Russia, although Mussolini has said that China must accept a position of dependency on Japan, for he definitely lays it down that Japan is to be the sole master of the Eastern Pacific, and not even the United States must dispute that claim, and still less China.

Italy does not seem to act as a warning. Mussolini claimed that his record of success in four wars—Libya, Abyssinia, Spain and Albania—justified him in launching out into the more ambitious scheme of gaining control of the Mediterranean. He thought the moment was propitious. France was prostrate and Britain was practically defenceless. Germany was on the verge of the greatest triumph in history. The terrible disasters Mussolini has suffered, all fronts in the past months, (which mean the inevitable collapse of his recently won Empire) show how grossly he over-estimated his strength and underestimated that of the British Empire.

Now let us look at Japan; she has an unfinished war on her hands, which has already as Prince Konoye

says, cost her very heavily in manpower and material, and involved the nation in a crushing burden of debt. Instead of Germany being in the ascendancy as undoubtedly she was in June, it is clear that she has now passed the zenith of her power, and cannot help her ally.

In comparison, therefore, with this position, Mussolini was almost justified in taking the risk he did. It is extremely difficult to see how a farsighted Japanese statesman can envisage the prospect of a movement south with anything but grave fear, if he is really concerned with the future welfare of his country.

The military and naval outlook for such a venture is bad enough, but the economic one must be terrifying.

It is difficult to see how even belated help such as Germany may give to Italy, can be sent to Japan.

The idea of a war with the United States was always regarded in Japan as some

thing to be avoided at all costs.

In present circumstances, it must be a nightmare.

Mussolini begs America to

keep out of the war but she has

no intention whatever of going in,

provided Japan keeps out of the

Netherlands East Indies.

Germany's object, of course, in encouraging

Japan at all costs to go forward is

to divert American supplies from

Britain.

NEW FOURTH ARMY

The Generalissimo's explanation of his action in dealing with the Communist Fourth Route Army will help to remove suspicions, provided the same disciplinary measures are adopted against those extremists who wish to swing China too far over to the right. In Chungking as in other places there is naturally a tug-of-war going on between extremists of one sort or another. The middle solid block is not generally active, but it is always in danger of being captured by one side or the other, unless there is the utmost vigilance. The Government in power is always liable to have its defects exposed and its faults magnified by those who are anxious to replace it. War weariness or appeasement is competing with national pride, and the demand for full and unfettered freedom from Japanese domination. The party which stands by the latter policy will always command the support of the greater part of the Chinese people. The Generalissimo so far has left no doubt in the mind of the Chinese on which side he stands.

Confucius And Bible In Agreement

Chinese have found that conversion to Christianity need not interfere with their practice of venerating their ancestors, it was pointed out by Wen Hsien Wan Chen, who expects to receive a Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of North Carolina by Christmas.

Explaining his viewpoint, the Chinese student asserted that Confucius and the Bible are in agreement on many points; that, in China, children are taught not only to obey their parents, even as they are enjoined in the Ten Commandments to do, but that a strict adherence to this principle engenders in them a veneration that is passed on from generation to generation. This, he pointed out, has given rise to the veneration of ancestors.

Chinese Dream

Philosophic reverie, he went on, remains a precious Chinese pastime.

The Chinese like to dream of what they should be," he declared. However, he likes the practical attitude of American civilisation, but sees the advantages found in the older civilisations in that they are based more on terms of friendship than achievement. There can be no overemphasis placed on material things, he said.

Although the student's family has been disrupted by the war, he says he bears no prejudice against the Japanese, who, he believes, are deceived by militarists and are the victims of bad government.



SPANISH SERENADE

"TELEGRAPH" SATURDAY FEATURE

BEHIND THE HEADLINES

By John Blunt

Hitler's latest ranting reminds an oppressor. It is the will of the man who, while assuming a threatening posture, is the only British dictator; and if there is any form of compulsion, it is the universal will which someone will hold him back. The compels our leaders to prosecute only difference is that Hitler will this war with all their strength be compelled to make a show of and ingenuity. It is a thousand it, and in his utter desperation, pities that public opinion was not may be expected to resort to of the same calibre when Baldi win was at the helm—but that every foul device of which he is a tragedy of the past.

is now a most forlorn one—is to

achieve his oft-vaunted invasion

It is impossible for us at this of the British Isles, and once distance, to assess the great again has he told his craven debt we owe our kinsmen people that the time is nearly at hand.

It appears to be fairly well established that an earlier attempt was made, but that it proved to be a costly and hopeless business. The British Isles now present the largest and most formidable fortress ever known in the world's history, and should an invasion be attempted, as it probably will be, the German losses will be of such magnitude that the first really big step will have been taken in the defeat of Hitler and all that he stands for.

It must not be presumed, however, that the task of defending our shores will be a light one. Hitler is too desperate to chance any half-hearted effort and there is no doubt that the onslaught, when it comes, will be tremendous. Every device will be used in the German do-or-die attack, and much destruction will be caused, but the determination and quality of the people at Home will save us all from the fate which Hitler so feverishly desires.

It may not be long now. I do not think it will be, for Germany failed a year or more ago, and since then our people have built up, and still are building a might and power which will ultimately overthrow Hitler and his war machine.

Officers "Escaped" In A Plane

THREE French officers have reached Singapore after "escaping" from Saigon, French Indo-China, in a plane belonging to a flying club.

The remarkable success of our troops in Libya, Eritrea, Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland must be as bitter a pill for the Germans as it is for the Italians. A couple of years ago, a favorite word of both Hitler and Mussolini—or their mouthpieces—when referring to Great Britain, was "decadent." If that word ever crosses their minds now, a particularly large question mark must serve as a warning.

They picked up his companions, air force officers, and a supply of petrol at a secret meeting place and then crossed the Gulf of Siam.

They refuelled in mid-air, the air force officers climbing on to the wings to pour extra petrol into the tanks.

The officers intend going to London to join the Free French Air Force. They stated that many officers and men in Indo-China want to fight for Free France and accompanying the thought.

The determination of the British peoples is not dictated by Great Britain.

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of the 2nd Bn., The Royal Scots

(The Royal Regiment)

(by kind permission of Lt. Col. D. J. McDougall, M.C., and Officers)

Assisted by
ELVIE YUEN, GERTRUDE GODDARD
EILEEN GRANT and A. E. NOBBINS
(Vocalists) present

A CONCERT

Under the direction of H. B. Jordan, A.R.C.M.

at the

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In aid of the S. C. M. Post

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Combined R.A. May Weaken Junior Military Teams

N.Z. Lee Re-joins Eastern For First Cup Match

South China Should Win

(By "SCRAMBLER")

THE INVINCIBILITY of the strong Chinese eleven is now no longer a conjecture but a certainty, provided the right opposition is pitted against them judging by their latest defeat at the hands of the Army XI on Monday. This is their second defeat this season, the other being at the hands of the Scottish team in the International game, the players being mostly from the Royal Scots.

The game last Monday was marred by two unfortunate accidents. Lee Tin-sang is slowly recovering from a fractured arm whilst Bankier, the Army custodian, is now confined to hospital with concussion. Great praise must be given to him in the way he carried through the game, although in a dazed condition.

Now that Eastern sustained defeat at the hands of South China a couple of weeks ago, the race for the Senior Championship lies between South China and Sing Tao, although between now and the end of the season, any one of these three teams are liable to slip up, which will again alter the standing of the table.

This week, the football leagues are having a rest. The first round shield matches are being played. Four games are down for decision, and the most interesting of which is that between the Combined Royal Artillery and Eastern last year's winners, although the match between Kwong Wah and Kowloon, and Sing Tao versus Middlesex bear close watching.

It is a big pity that by the entry of the Combined Royal Artillery, the smaller units will be weakened by the absence of their regular players. Take Guy of the 35th Heavy Battery, for instance. It can be said that he is the sheet anchor of the team, yet his services (if he is selected) to his Corps will not be available for the Junior Shield. There are many other players of note who, if selected, will not be able to participate for their units.

Strange Team

THE Combined Royal Artillery will be under one disadvantage in that most of the players selected will be playing with each other for the first time in a competitive game, although I believe they have been together in several practice matches. If they are able to strike combination from the kick off and settle down, and not allow Eastern to dominate the game at the initial stage, they should cause Eastern quite some worry.

Such players as Guy, Purdie, Moshell, Holt, Atkins, Owens and several others have all the experience of big games, and if they can come up to scratch, they should be more than able to demonstrate their prowess to the detriment of the Chinese.

Easterns by their defeat at the

hands of South China will go all out to retain their shield record, and will not allow this new unit to jeopardise their chances in the game. They have gone so far as to sign up an ex-player, N. Z. Lee who is on a hollay in Hongkong, for this game.

Of course, Eastern will depend largely on the old brigade. Both wingers, Chung Yung-sum and Hau Ching-tiu do not strike me as being too fit at the moment, the latter is still limping with a bad foot. With a forward line that is reputed to be about the fastest and best in the Colony, Eastern will take the field with confidence.

Their chief asset will be in their middle line, where Hsu King-sing is a tower of strength. Now with N. Z. Lee coming in (I presume he will take up his old position at left back) Ng Kee-cheung will move up to the left half berth at the expense of Lo Wai-kuen.

Weakened Sing Tao
SING TAO will be somewhat weakened by the absence of that veteran player Lee Tin-sang, but with the wealth of defenders at their disposal, they should not find it hard to fill that berth. I see that in all probability, Mak Shui-hon will be promoted to partner Hou Young.

Middlesex, although they have improved to a certain extent, I do not believe will be strong enough to upset the Chinese. Sing Tao have now definitely strengthened their middle trio by the return of Leung Wing-chiu, whose presence in the pivotal position has instilled life into the attack also.

As for their attack, they are the old lot, to whom one goal lead is enough to wreak havoc among their opponents. Fung Kling-cheung will again lead them, and with two sides whose prowess are only second to the soldiers' rear guard will have to be on the alert to avoid defeat.

Much will depend on Wilkinson, Bright and Freshwater in the sold-

Shield Soccer Matches For The Week-end

To-day

SENIOR SHIELD
Sing Tao v. Middlesex (Club), 4.15 p.m.
S. China v. Club (Caroline Hill), 4.15 p.m.
Kwong Wah v. Kowloon (Kowloon), 4.15 p.m.

JUNIOR SHIELD
R.A.M.C. v. Police (Causeway Bay), 2.45 p.m.
Sing Tao "B" v. Kit Che (Club), 2.45 p.m.
Kwong Wah v. International (Kowloon), 2.45 p.m.

A.S.C. v. S. China (Caroline Hill), 2.45 p.m.
30th R.A. v. Birmans (Sookunpoo), 2.45 p.m.

R.E. v. 30th R.A. (Sookunpoo), 2.45 p.m.

FIRST DIVISION
Navy v. Police (Causeway Bay), 2.45 p.m.

SECOND DIVISION
Club v. R.A.O.C. (St. Joseph's), 2.45 p.m.

THIRD DIVISION
R.A.F. v. 35th R.A. (Chatham Rd.), 2.45 p.m.

SUNDAY

SENIOR SHIELD
Combd. R.A. v. Eastern (Sookunpoo), 4.15 p.m.

JUNIOR SHIELD
R.A.S.C. v. 30th R.A. (Sookunpoo), 2.45 p.m.
Eastern v. Navy (Caroline Hill), 4.15 p.m.



Bill "Boomerang" Mezger batting for the Kowloon Football Club against the girl Starlets last Tuesday. Catcher is Jackie Anderson, while Bill Norton is calling them.—Ming Yuen.

Third County Cricket Captain Killed In War

Lt G. B. Legge

L.T. G. B. LEGGE is the third county cricket captain to be killed in the war. Peter Eckersley, M.P., of Lancashire, was another, and Second Lt. R. P. Nelson, of Northants, was the third.

Legge had the somewhat rare distinction of captaining his school, university and county.

The Malvern side he led in 1923 is generally admitted to have been one of the strongest ever produced by that famous cricket school, challenging comparison with those of the Foster era.

It included E. R. T. Holmes and J. W. Greenstock, both of whom were in the Oxford side which Legge captained in the 1920 University match. Cambridge, by 34 runs, won one of the narrowest victories in the series.

Several Centuries

CAPTAINING Kent from 1928 to 1931, Legge made several centuries for the county. His best innings in first-class cricket was probably his 196 (made in just over four hours and with 22 4's) for M.C.C. against New Zealand in the fourth Test of the 1929-30 tour.

Shai Circular Warning To Footballers

The following circular was issued by the Shanghai Football Association:

"On January 12 1939, the Executive Committee of the Association issued a notice to all clubs, drawing their attention to the rough and dangerous tactics which had, at that time, crept into football in Shanghai.

"Although they have always played better with an all-Chinese team, Kwong Wah will find in this match the need of such players as those who have been transferred, for with Blake's tactics, they will be sorely put to stop his mad dashes."

In attack, Wong King-chung and Cheuk Shek-kan are two fast wingers and need strict watching. Chin Chia-fai is a good leader but lacks thrust. The defence is sound without being brilliant, but liable to crack up under heavy pressure. The result, whichever way it goes, will be a close one.

Only League Games

THE NAVY will take the field with a very depleted team against the Police in the only Senior League game of the weekend. Robinson, Phippens and Honeywell have been transferred, and their services to the team will be sorely missed.

Recruits to their line up, judging by the turn out against South China in the Kowloon Cup are not very encouraging and unless they are able to produce something more capable than those already seen, I don't see how they are going to stop the Police from taking both points.

The Police were unable to repeat their first round victory against Sing Tao last week, and had to bow to a better team, on the day's play. However, with the Navy boys away, they should be able to obtain a victory.

In the forward line, Howlett and Ferrier should be able to give them the goals, whilst in defence, Pope, North and Gough should be able to hold the opposition, not taking into consideration the combination of Chan Kwong-yu and Blackburn.

"Should it be felt that there are grounds for a protest, a club is justified in filing a protest through the proper channels, but in no case is it entitled to take independent action on the field of play. Clubs and/or players guilty of such action, or of actions tending to incite the spectators, will be liable to immediate suspension."

CRUCIAL GIRLS GAME IN TO-MORROW'S SCHEDULE

Canuckettes v. Wildcats

Three-way Fight For Southard Shield

(By "Ball Fan")

A FULL PROGRAMME of ball games will be on schedule to-morrow. Leading girls teams will hold the spotlight at the Kowloon ball park when softball fans will have their attention focused on the crucial Canuckettes vs. star-studded Wildcat game. A big week-end crowd is expected to take in the battle of the femmes.

Sunday's Schedule

GIRLS' LEAGUE (at K.F.C.)

9 a.m. Canadian Chinese vs. Wildcats
10.30 a.m. Cardinals vs. Chung Hwa Maroons
Noon Recrelo vs. Baby Panthers

MEN'S LEAGUE

First Division (at K.F.C.)

1.30 p.m. C.B.C. vs. Recrelo

2.45 p.m. Canadian Chinese vs. Philippines Indians vs. H.K.C.C.

Second Division (at Chatham Rd.)

9 a.m. Chung Hwa vs. South China

10.15 a.m. V.J.C. vs. Cosmopolitans

11.30 a.m. R.A.F. vs. R. Artillery

Inter Hong (at Marina Ground)

10 a.m. Cables vs. Chartered Bank

11.15 a.m. Texaco vs. Lacs

The Opener

IN the opener at 9 a.m. with Doc Molthen, Beltrao and C. Marques calling them, intense rivalry will once again flare forth when the star-studded Wildcats clash with the Maple Leaf Canucks in an all-important top'nt drive stretch.

C.B.C. and the rough riding Rees, lock horns in the men's senior opener.

The lowly Canucks will battle Dave Amper's Filipinos in the "battle for the bottom," while the Marauding Mohawks take on Nazarin's Indians in the nightcap.

Out To Recover

STILL smarting at the loss to the Cardinals two weeks back, Celadate Marques, local "golden girl of the diamond," will attempt to lead her Baby Panther dandlings out of the slaughter house in their fracas with Michaelmas McDonnell's Recrelo dandies at noon, with A. N. Other, Dixie Walker and Al Lau calling them.

Against this imposing array, the Canucks will field a well-balanced nine, lacking slightly in experience. The defending champions have been weakened to a great extent by the loss of Capt. Jean Lee and Elvio Yuen.

Rookies Mavis Chang and Alice Mar, in their initial big test, are banked up by the fly-shagging trio of Mary Mar, Virginia Chin and Doris Mar, present class peprionised.

The bunting Rees always give the starlets a real soft ball treat.

P. F. Choy, in his first season as captain of the Chang Hwa Maroons, has the boys playing classy ball. They should take the second division crown in a breeze—Herbie (whistler) Quon seems to have struck his old time form at long last.

The delayed steal is effective at times in the clutch—Often catches fielders out of position.

Mr. J. R. A. Pearce, enthusiast seeking to assist Softball in Hongkong, has come forward with offers of a glove to best fielder and a couple of bats to best hitter at the end of this season.... That's not all. Medallions, too, for the champion teams in men's senior loop and girls' league!

Set For Slugfest

AT 10.30 a.m. Ella Chinn's Maroonettes are booked to continue their downward trek, often catching fielders out of position.

Mr. J. R. A. Pearce, enthusiast seeking to assist Softball in Hongkong, has come forward with offers of a glove to best fielder and a couple of bats to best hitter at the end of this season.... That's not all. Medallions, too, for the champion teams in men's senior loop and girls' league!

Gene Pang, Utility fielder, will be sent out to cover the centre field pastures in an effort to bolster the tottering outfield.

Dixie Walker's winsome birdies, with the powerhouse trio of Marie

Gene Pang, Utility fielder, will be sent out to cover the centre field pastures in an effort to bolster the tottering outfield.

The Chinese gang have not shown the class of ball they are capable of playing since their sensational victory

TURN to Page 5, Column Five

HENRY FONDA
THE RETURN OF
FRANK JAMES

...with "Jesse James" characters again enacted by the same players!

GENE TIERNEY
JACKIE COOPER
HENRY HULL
JOHN CARRADINE
J. EDWARD BROMBERG
DONALD MEEK
EDDIE COLLINS
GEORGE BARBIER

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C.P.H.

Life For China Found In North-West Caves

CHUNGKING, Jan. 31 (Central News)—Chinese factory workers, technicians and proprietors in the north-west are unsung heroes, declared Mr Chang Chi-yung of the Industrial and Mining Readjustment Office of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, upon his return here after an investigation trip to Shensi.

Mr Chang said that Mr Chang Tze-shun, proprietor of the North-west Manufactory, and several hundreds of his workers, removed thousands of tons of machinery across the Yellow River at night recently when the place where his factory was located was threatened by Japanese invasion. The factory was re-established in a safe place in the rear and resumed work promptly. To-day it is operating day and night.

To avoid Japanese aerial bombs many factories, such as Sun Sun Cotton Mill, are in caves.

Mr Chang saw great potentialities in the cotton, flour, wool, hemp, oil, iron and coal industries in the north-west. He said that a north-west branch of the Industrial and Mining Readjustment Office has been established to give technical guidance and the Chinese Government is inviting capital investments in the development of the natural resources in the north-west.

H.K. DEFENCE RESERVE

Re-assignments concerning members of the Hongkong Defence Reserve are published in to-day's Government "Gazette".

Mr J. G. Mitchell has been re-assigned from the Key-Posts Group to the Combatant Group.

Mr J. R. Collie has been re-assigned from the General Group for Essential Services to the Combatant Group.

Mr P. A. Elms and Mr F. H. Mody have been re-assigned from the Combatant Group to the General Group for Essential Services.

Mr Edmund C. McCleland Hope has been permitted to quit the Hongkong Defence Reserve with effect from January 23.

Mr William S. Smith has been re-assigned from the General Group for Essential Services to the Key Posts Group.

Mr Walter H. Lock has been appointed to be a member of the Volunteer Advisory Committee with effect from January 24.

Refugee Children In Hongkong

It is learned that a scheme is being developed under which scholars in schools in Hongkong take under their wing one or more classes in the schools in the Government Refugee Camps.

The Director of Medical Services has already received generous promises of help in this way from students at La Salle College, the Maryknoll Convent and St. Francis School (Canossian Convent). Each class of forty-five camp children costs about \$255 to maintain over a period of twelve months. This figure includes the remuneration to refugee teachers duly registered with the Hongkong Education Department and resident in the camp, and an allowance for writing materials, school books, etc.

The plan will involve friendly visits by scholars with their teachers to the refugee schools in the camps, all of which are now administered by the Medical Department. It is believed that this scheme will assist in cultivating a spirit of social service amongst the members of the rising generation in Hongkong.

George V. Report

Ridiculous

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (Reuter)—"Ridiculous" was the description applied by Mr A. B. Purvis, head of the British Supply Council, to American press reports that the new British battleship, George V, will be traded for 20 United States destroyers, says a Dow-Jones despatch from Washington.

Marshalling British Women For War Work

LONDON, Jan. 31 (Reuter)—A large-scale transfer of woman workers from peace-time industry in Britain has begun.

Leicester hosiery operatives, clerks and warehouse staffs are to be released almost immediately for work in armaments industry elsewhere.

A census of all workers in the hosiery industry in Leicester is to be taken on February 3 and each manufacturer will be called upon to supply a quota of women employees.

Winning Numbers Of Chinese Bonds Drawn

CHUNGKING, Jan. 31 (Central News)—Holder of bond No. 30372 is the winner of the first prize of the National Economy Savings Bonds drawn here to-day.

There are two second prizes, Nos. 11631 and 02271, and five third prizes Nos. 53862, 84208, 62658, 75407 and 80729.

Bonds bearing the terminal numbers 034 win the seventh prizes, while the terminal numbers for the 8th and 9th prizes are 33 and 7 respectively.

ANKARA, Jan. 31 (Reuter)—Public buildings throughout Turkey flew flags at half-mast as a tribute to the late General John Metaxas, Premier of Greece, whose state funeral took place in Athens to-day.

The Hon. Mr N. L. Smith has resumed duty as Colonial Secretary with effect from yesterday, and the Hon. Mr R. A. C. North, who was acting as Colonial Secretary, has resumed duty as Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

RED CROSS APPEAL

An appeal on behalf of the Red Cross and St John Fund was made yesterday by the Duke of Gloucester, who said:

"Every new development of the present conflict throws further responsibilities on the War Organisation of the Red Cross and St John.

"When many thousands of our men fell into the enemy's hands as prisoners of war, the Red Cross was charged with the task of providing them with clothing, food and comforts.

"When the air attack on these Islands began in earnest, Red Cross and St John workers everywhere were instantly in action. Ever since, help of every kind has been given to the sufferers; to-day the Red Cross and St John is helping to staff air raid shelters with trained first-aid workers.

"In Egypt, the Middle East Commission, prepared and equipped in days of comparative quiet, is fully occupied in providing comforts and supplementary medical and surgical supplies for the sick and wounded. All its resources have recently been placed at the disposal of Greece.

"At home the Red Cross is still hard at work converting country houses and other suitable premises into convalescent homes and hospitals capable of receiving 20,000 patients.

"For all these activities and the many other services it renders the Red Cross and St John War Organisation relies on voluntary support and this support I now earnestly ask you to redouble.

"I am more than grateful for the generous response that has been given to my original appeal; and am confident that the British people everywhere will continue to make their contribution towards the cost of Red Cross work for our sick and wounded and prisoners of war."

Items of Expenditure

The total expenditure up to November 6 was £2,294,000, an increase of £532,100 over the figure to October 2.

The items of expenditure were: Purchase of general and medical stores and comforts (including materials for the Central Hospital Supply Service and administrative expenses of the Stores Department), £184,400; purchase of ambulances, X-ray units and equipment, £187,400; food and clothing for prisoners of war, £575,200; work of communications overseas, £122,500; convalescent homes for officers and other ranks (part recoverable), £62,650; Red Cross and St John County Branches and Joint County Committees for local work and air raid relief, £260,500; Scottish sub-branches, R.C.S.—from Scottish subscriptions, £128,000; relief in Finland, £10,000; general and secretarial administrative expenses and appeal expenses, £18,950.

The total funds received since the inception of the Appeal to November 6 amounted to £2,344,000.

After deducting the expenditure mentioned (£2,294,000) and £185,000 commitments in respect of air raid relief, the balance of funds available at November 6 was £854,400.

It will be observed from the above figures that roughly three-quarters of the total funds received have already been spent or allocated. In addition, there are heavy continuing commitments for specific services, such as the purchase of parcels for prisoners of war, of which alone the cost amounts to £800,000 a year.

B.W.O.F. Ball And Cabaret

The Rose Room and Annex of the Peninsula Hotel presented a gay scene last night, when the Executive Committee of the British War Organisation Fund held a ball, under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Acting Governor, Lt.-General E. F. Norton.

Two orchestras were in attendance, Art Carnegie and his Band, and the Dance Band of the 2nd Bn The Royal Scots (by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. D. J. McDougall, M.C., and Officers). Those who did not have partners of their own were, nevertheless, able to dance, since there were 50 charming hostesses to help entertain the guests.

Cabaret items added to the delight of the evening. There was Mr Y. K. Sze, the popular Basie, who sang several numbers from his extensive repertoire, accompanied by Mr E. O'Neill Shaw, while dances and novelty turns were contributed by Herbert Tong and His Girl Friends (Gloria Yeo and Dora Chow). The Wanchai Brothers, Nelly Field (whose Spanish Dance was much appreciated), Elsie Scone's Kittens (Barbara, Donald and Gerald Scone), Irene Arisah, in a Russian dance, and members of the Golden City, and members of the Golden King Restaurant, donated by the Golden City Restaurant, Ltd.

New Consul-General For Peru

Pending instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to recognise the appointment of Senor A. Perez-Saez as Consul-General for Peru in Hongkong with effect from to-day.

Mr Ignacio G. Leyton will be Acting Consul in charge of the Honduras Consulate with effect from January 20 and until further notice.

Chinese In Suburbs Of Canton

YUNYUN, Jan. 31 (Central News)—Chinese mobile units made a surprise attack at Shekchuanhu in the northern suburbs of Canton on January 22. The Japanese were taken unawares and lost scores of men. About ten Japanese and puppet officers and men were taken prisoner.

Japanese troops from Shumchun made an attack at Shawan and Yimlin.

Plane Brought Down

SHANGJAO, Jan. 31 (Central News)—Chinese anti-aircraft units were responsible for bringing down one of four Japanese planes raiding Shangjao, Kiangsi, to-day.

The enemy machine was set ablaze and crashed at a point four miles south-west of Shangjao. It was reduced to a total wreck.

Several bombs were dropped at Shangjao by the Japanese raiders.

EFFICIENCY OF A.R.P. CORPS

Ordinance Amendments

With the main object of adding efficiency and conduct prejudicial to the interests of the Air Raid Wardens Corps to the list of offences, a Bill to amend the Hongkong Corps of Air Raid Wardens Ordinance, 1940, will shortly be introduced at the Legislative Council.

Under the draft Bill, Paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) of section 2 of the Hongkong Corps of Air Wardens Ordinance, 1940, are repealed and the following paragraphs are substituted therefore respectively:

(c) "officers" means the Chief Air Raid Warden of Hongkong and the Chief Air Raid Warden of Kowloon, New Kowloon, and the New Territories; the Deputy Chief Air Raid Warden, the Head Warden, the Divisional Warden, and the Deputy Divisional Warden, the District Warden, and the Deputy District Warden.

(d) "subordinate officers" means all Group Wardens and Senior Wardens who are duly registered as such in the Corps Records.

(e) "members" includes officers, subordinate officers, Air Raid Wardens, Warden, Telephone, House Wardens, and Honorary Air Raid Wardens.

Sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Hongkong Corps of Air Raid Wardens Ordinance, 1940, is repealed and the following sub-section is substituted therefore:

If any member of the corps wilfully makes away with, sells, pawn, or wilfully damages, destroys or negligently loses or unlawfully refuses or neglects to produce or deliver up any Corps equipment issued to him, he shall pay to the Director of Air Raid Precautions on demand such sum in respect of the value thereof as may be demanded and failing such payment the value thereof shall be recoverable from him summarily before a Magistrate by the Director of Air Raid Precautions or his representative.

Sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Hongkong Corps of Air Raid Wardens Ordinance is amended by the addition of the following two paragraphs at the end thereof:—

(1) Inefficiency;

(2) conduct prejudicial to the interests of the Corps.



FREAK OF BOMBS—Strange things happen when bombs fall. All that's left of this house in London shopping district is this, that somehow remains intact after bombs cut rest of house away.

Rifle Shoot Arranged By Police

(Continued from Page 4)

over the marauding Mohawks, and are due at anytime now to break loose.

Gerry Gasano, fresh from his clean-cut win over the Iroquois Tribe will try to the slab in an effort to stop the hustling Chinese nine.

Maybe . . . Maybe Not

At 2.45 p.m. the lowly Canucks who have been showing signs of classy ball the last few games should take the Filipino crowd into camp, thereby scratching the stale egg off their win column.

The Maple Leafs will start Herbie Quon on the rubber, and he should find very little trouble in sending the Island boys down for another loss. Nick Beltrao, Nip Lum and A. N. Other will be officiating.

Top Dogs

IN the nightcap the marauding Mohawks will be out to retain their place at the top of the loop when they play the classy Indian nine.

Nazarin's noble ball chasers played snappy ball last week to overwhelm the strong Rerello lineup, and expect to give the five nation Mohawks a tough battle.

The Tribe's clouting duo of Pete Fitch and Lou Leight will be out to fatten their batting averages, and will probably find Nazarin's offerings easy pickings. Johnny Alves, Herbie Quon and V. Marques will referee.

Junior Loop

IN the Junior loop, the leading Chung Hwa Maroons will be out to resume their winning form after last week's initial setback and with Al Lau, Dick Chung, Jay Lin et al, out there, should find the going easy in their fray with South China.

V.R.C. after their sensational win over the League leaders appear to pack too much punch for the Cosmopolitan ball tossers and will win in two whiffs. The R.A.F. are scheduled to combat with the R. Artillery at 11.30 a.m. in a game that was postponed at an earlier date. The nod for percentage points goes to the Air Force men in this tussle.

CHINA AND TIBET

CHUNGKING, Jan. 31 (Central News)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has donated \$100,000 to the construction of the Hsi Tch Temple in Lhasa. The Kaiting Hukutuk, Regent of Tibet, has sent two personal envoys to Chungking to receive the donation and to express thanks to the Generalissimo.

RAFFLE PRIZES

Latest prizes donated for the monster Bomber Fund raffle are: Silver Clock, Shaker, donated by Carmichael and Clarke.

A Gold Chronograph Stop Wrist Watch, value \$230, donated by the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company.

Cheque for \$500 to be used in connection with the Raffle, donated by Mr Eu Tong-sen.

A Gift Menu to the value of \$200 to be served to the winner at either the Golden City or the Ying King Restaurant, donated by the Golden City Restaurant, Ltd.

HAN DYNASTY TOMBS

Six large tombs of the Han Dynasty were recently discovered at Loshan, south-east of Omol, by a party of archaeological research follows of the Nanking University led by Mr Shang Cheng-tsu.

Inside the tombs were found two large chambers and more than ten beautiful stone carvings.

The appointment of Miss Maureen Carow as a nursing sister in the Hongkong Medical Department, with effect from November 12, 1940, has been approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Miss Carow arrived in the Colony on January 10 and assumed duty yesterday.

KOWLOON RELIEF GIFT

London, Jan. 31. The sum of £250, 10s. has been sent by the Brook Club, Kowloon, to the Lord Mayor Distress Fund—Reuter Bulletin.

Black-Out Practice At End of February

Another black-out practice, which may possibly last three days, will be held on February 26, said Wing-Comdr A. H. Steele-Perkins, Director of Air Raid Precautions, at a Press conference yesterday.

Wing-Comdr Steele-Perkins added that Government had decreed that the maximum time for a black-out practice be limited to three days, but whether it would be extended to the whole of this period would depend on the co-operation of the public. In other words, if in the opinion of the authorities the practice on the first night was successful it might be called off for the remaining two days.

As in previous practices, the black-out on February 26 would automatically commence at sunset and extend throughout the night. There would be A.R.P. exercises by day and by night, and the question of whether the maximum period allowed by Government would be made use of is dependent on the success or failure of the first night.

In connection with the proposed census of the Colony's population, Wing-Comdr Steele-Perkins said that he hoped to mobilise the wardens to do the job in their respective sectors. The wardens would be provided with a map with all the houses numbered, and their duties would be to put against each of these the number of people sleeping there on the night the census is taken. They are to send the returns to Headquarters, thereby enabling him to know exactly where the population should be directed to take shelter and the number involved.

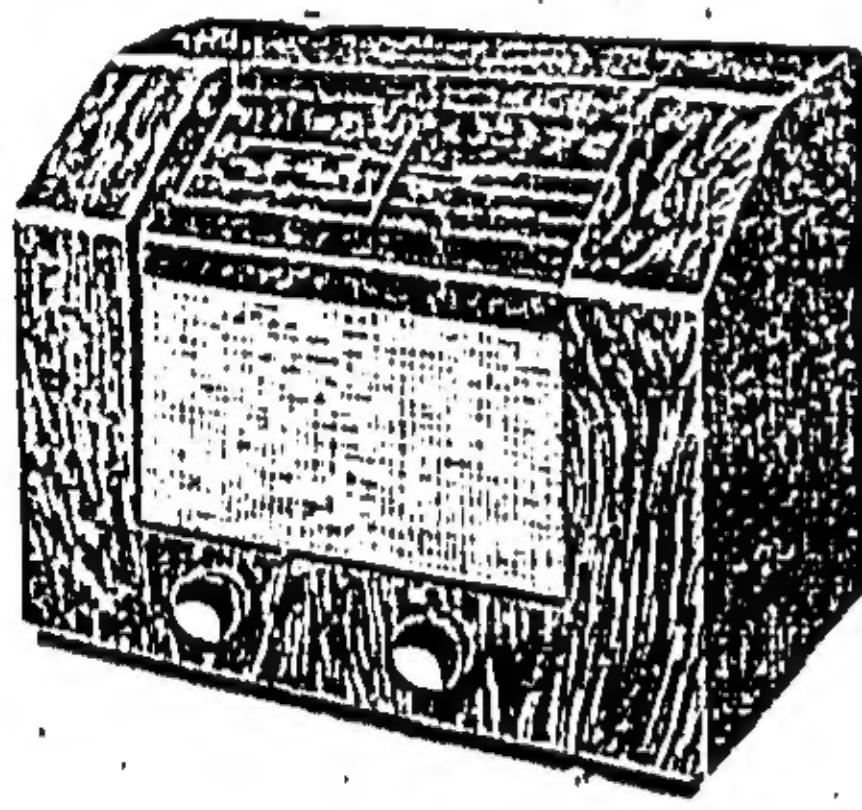
CHILD PROTECTION

The Hongkong Society for the Protection of Children has collected £1,000 for the proposed census.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

Saturday, February 1, 1941.
Wyndham St., Hongkong.
Telephone: 26015

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HITLER'S SPEECH

THE senses of the German people have, we know, been dulled by the never-ceasing glare of the Nazi propaganda broadcasts; but even a nation suffering from a state of intellectual semi-coma must surely begin to wonder when their lord and master is going to find something to say more attractive and more compelling than the reiteration of ten-year-old bleatings. Hitler this week promised his people "a message"; he gave them the same old rantings without even the embellishment of new phraseology. He raved at England; blamed us for the continuation of the war (of course, too, we started it!); cursed Jewry, "warned" the United States; threatened invasion and the destruction of the British Isles and her Empire; promised a new World Order.

Not a single point was impressive. Hitler may be the world's best tub-thumper; but tub-thumpers are not expected to produce results, whereas Hitler must, or he will be for the high-jump from his own people. Hitler has, it must be admitted, produced some impressive results which clearly encourage him to continue his tub-thumping; yet fear is plainly discernible behind his coarse bravado. This is shown by the fact that he is still more concerned in telling his people about the causes of this war (as he likes to believe them) than the effects. His new World Order is even more nebulous than Japan's New Order in East Asia; it has no appeal to the intelligence, only to the emotional; it hangs on the word of a man who would destroy overnight anything he had built up, for the purpose of self-aggrandisement.

This, however, was not the most striking feature of Hitler's speech. Careful reading reveals an undertone of uncertainty; he wants to attack England—knows that he must sooner or later if he is not to find himself in a position from where retreat and defeat await him—but he is by no means certain how to go about it; so he talks airily about his submarines resuming their warfare in collaboration with his Luftwaffe and his armies; but "modern military science" the science which his generals have created—makes this theory nothing but wishful thinking. Hitler has first to destroy the British navy; finally to land his troops in sufficient numbers to enable them to consolidate and gain the upper hand.

To accomplish this, at one fell stroke is impossible, even in this war where so many impossible things have been made possible. And it is this knowledge, plus the realisation that the longer he delays action the more potent becomes his adversary and the greater becomes U.S. aid to Britain, that gave to Hitler's speech this week an undertone which belied the bravado of his words. One reaction in London to Hitler's threat to invade and destroy England was that the remark merely became a wet squib—an apt and truthful description. The German nation, it seems, has still to discover its truth.



THE DOG AND THE SHADOW

IS THE WAR-TIME ENGLISH WOMAN ENIGMATIC?

When in the company of an Oriental potentate recently, I was watching physical exercises being skillfully accomplished by the English women members of the Health and Beauty movement, the Sheikh observed to me that it was symbolical of modern England.

During his Berlin visit he had witnessed a similar display performed by German youths, which he regarded as the sign of Nazi expression.

His comparison was significant when he said, "in England they train the mothers-to-be... in Germany the would-be fathers".

He was favourably disposed towards the female training, because he thought that as "woman is the mother of man", the future generation of a race had better to grow up in the laps of well-trained mothers, rather than be reared by more robust fathers who had so little time from bread-winning occupations under the strain of the present day European life.

The observation is not common-place; also it does tend to reveal a hidden—hidden at least to an average Oriental—facet of English national life, and the astonishing degree of support which the women of England have been giving to their men-folk to build a solid national structure not only in regard to the up-bringing of today's young men whom they nursed twenty years ago, but also themselves entering into the several avenues of public service and life of their country.

In order fully to appreciate an English woman's place in England's war effort, one ought really to acquaint oneself with the intimate phases of her being: that is in her home environment, in the surroundings of her factory or office if she has to earn a living, and in the larger spheres of political life.

Inasmuch as the birth rate in England is one of the lowest in the world, the size of an English family has considerably diminished in numbers since the beginning of this century. Whether this is the index of intensive industrial competition, or raising the standard of living in a machine-controlled civilization of West; or again whether it is a good or a bad sign may

be left undiscussed here. One thing, however, is patent that the infant mortality in this country has been reduced by an enormous degree, and Infant Welfare centres have greatly assisted in "rearing bonnie

babies", and dangers to the life of mothers at child-birth are so rare that they might be said to be non-existent.

Also perhaps a smaller number of children in a family helps in bringing about a closer companionship between the children and their parents. Greater attention can be given to fewer sons and daughters in regard to their education than to such large numbers upon which their Victorian relatives prided themselves.

Both the industrial phenomena and the smallness of the numbers in a family has brought about a change in the method of the present day English woman's mode of life. For one thing, she has no use for large houses, flats are in vogue; which due to shortage of servants can generally be managed with the aid of a daily help. Economic and social conditions which surrounds a middle-class English woman to-day have made her generally much more skilful in cooking and house management than possibly was her grandmother, who left much of her cooking and house work to easily procurable woman servants.

When this war broke out the comradeship between the two sexes was quickly revived; with the consequence that the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps of the last war, commonly known as W.A.C.s, swiftly came into being as the Auxiliary Corps of Territorial Army, and with a fortnight's training went "straight" to serve. The same kind of auxiliary corps were attached to the navy and the air force.

Many thousands of girls come forward for farm and agricultural work, styled the Women's Land Labour throughout the countryside. Then there are the nurses for the hospitals and air casualty posts; and last but not the least their work as air-raid wardens.

The part which each of this section of services has played during the war-effort in this country, makes me realise again that my Oriental friend was right in what he had said—that when mothers of a nation are trained, they in turn can train the future generation better than wrestling fathers, or heavy weight-lifting "plants". How true, indeed, is the saying that "woman is the mother of man", and greater is the glory of such mothers who themselves can shoulder the man's job in a struggle such as faces this country! Or is the English woman an enigma?

Who Won the Election?

By J. Roscoe
Drummond

All right, who did win the election?

This question is still being asked in Washington; at least it is still being answered and the ultimate answer may not be as obvious as it seems. The evidence is still coming in.

Now, left-wing New Dealers, from early in the morning until p.m., are continuing to have no end of fun retorting to remarks about national unity with the simple formula: "The President won, didn't he? Rally 'round! Let's push on."

Of course, President Roosevelt won a salient and significant victory and the Presidency deserves not only the loyalty of the governed but the goodwill of the governed.

But events in Washington are beginning to clarify another important fact—the fact that President Roosevelt was not the only one who won the election; that there was another winner, that that other winner was Congress, and that the same American people who put Mr Roosevelt in the White House for one purpose, elected a Congress to achieve, in part at least, a different purpose.

In a word, Congress won the election, too; and there is developing evidence that Congress is construing its own mandate in its own way.

The evidence is that, despite Mr Roosevelt's own personal third-term triumph, the new Congress will prove itself as independent of the President as it has been the past two years during which it has passed not a single item of major New Deal legislation.

The evidence is that, despite the fact Mr Roosevelt helped the Democratic Party radically to reverse the Republican trend which showed strongly in 1938 and to retain overwhelming nominal control of both House and Senate, the new Congress will be more determined than ever to insist upon its co-ordinate responsibility in the Federal Government.

The shape of Congressional things to come is already revealing its outline. The New Congress, in its main figures and forces, is little changed and, therefore, the developments on Capitol Hill of recent days are of both present and prophetic significance.

The decision of Congress to remain in session against the pleas of the Administration leaders to adjourn was the tip-off. It may have been mostly a gesture but it was a meaningful gesture. It meant that Congress was going to make its own decisions. It meant that the Democratic majority had let the ink dry on the rubber stamp. The action responsive to public opinion.

There was more to come. It came. The Senate's unexpected passage of the Logue-Walter bill applying judicial restrictions to the Federal regulatory agencies—unlike the Administration—and the decisive vote in the House approving Senate changes in the measure, showed Congress to be following its own judgment. Its own interpretation of the "mandate" of the election.

The most significant element in these and other decisions by Congress is the renewal of the recurring majority alliance between Democratic and Republican Congressmen. The independence of the Democratic bloc so soon after the President's notable victory is so unusual as to suggest that it, too, is expressive of public opinion as a whole and will continue to exercise a major influence.

The tenor of Congressional opinion is also apparent. In its initiative to enforce a faithful balancing of the Federal budget apart from emergency defence expenditures.

The further independence and wariness of Congress is evident in the movement to set up a joint Senate-House committee which will give continuous scrutiny to defence progress and defence expenditures.

Congress is on its own, Congress is on the watch.

But does this mean that there is in the making a deep and diverging rift between a President, decisively elected by the people, and a Congress, decisively elected by the people? Not necessarily. It can mean something quite different.

It can mean that because the President sought a third term on the basis of the emergency of the war, he was elected to exercise his leadership on issues primarily related to the war. It can mean that on issues primarily unrelated to the war, public opinion has expressed its sentiment, its direction, in the Congress it elected to office.

Present evidence is that the President will be dominant in foreign policy; that Congress will be dominant in domestic policy.

Both won the election. From the "Christian Science Monitor".

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1941.

COMBATING MALARIA IN HONGKONG

As the name suggests, this disease was supposed to be caused by persons inhaling 'bad or night air,' particularly the air from swamps or marshes. Accordingly, not so long ago, almost everyone tightly closed their windows at night, to prevent the 'night air' from entering their bedrooms. There is, of course, a very definite connection between swamps and malaria, but the night air is quite blameless, and has no connection with the transmission of the disease whatsoever.

Although the disease, malaria, has been recognised for many hundreds of years, the cause was not proven until comparatively recently. It is of considerable local interest that a most important contribution towards the discovery of the cause of the disease was made in this Colony and by a Hongkong doctor. At the beginning of this century Dr. later Sir Patrick Manson, a medical practitioner in this Colony and founder of the old Hongkong Medical School (now the University of Hongkong) had suspicions that a mosquito carried malaria from man to man.

Sir Patrick conveyed his theory to a friend of his, then an army medical corps major (later Sir Ronald Ross) and Ross spent several years in intensive research on the lines suggested by Manson. These experiments were carried out mostly in India.

★ ★ ★

In order to understand how malaria is transmitted, it must be appreciated that all blood, whether human or animal, is really a fluid in which is suspended millions of tiny red cells. The function of these little red cells is to carry oxygen to, and carbon dioxide gases from, the tissues of the body. Normally there are some five million of these in every cubic centimetre of blood.

Ross, in his investigations divided his attention particularly to two factors, the study of the body of certain mosquitoes, and human blood. He found that the red blood cells in the blood of persons suffering from malaria, contained curious little bodies which showed up under the microscope when suitably stained or dyed. These bodies sometimes were found to be irregular in shape, but more often they resembled little signet rings, the thick part of the ring stained red and the rest purple. These he proved later to be the parasites of malaria.

At the same time, he paid attention to the body of the anopheline mosquito, and he found that some of the females which had eggs in their bodies also had curious sickle-shaped bodies in their salivary glands, and others had protrusions or lumps on the inside lining of their stomachs. Further, he found that the stomach was first infected, and that afterwards, the salivary glands became involved, the whole process taking about eight days.

Ross demonstrated that on biting man, the female anopheline mosquito actually injected malaria parasites into the human blood-stream, and that after an incubation period of about ten days the victim developed an intermittent fever when it was possible to demonstrate the mature malaria parasites in the red blood cells. Furthermore, after a short lapse of time, each malaria parasite split up into several distinct parasites which completely filled the red cell—eventually rupturing it. On each rupture or explosion, as it were, the infected person experienced a sharp rise in temperature, with shivering and all the other symptoms of malaria.

The mystery about the transmission of malaria was finally settled for good and all, after the following experiments and demonstrations were carried out by Ross.

★ ★ ★

A party of scientists left England and lived in a very malarious part of southern Europe. The inhabitants in these parts were riddled with malaria. These scientists lived amongst the infected population, engaged in the same occupations, ate the same food, and drank the same water for two years or more, and never contracted malaria, because at nightfall they all retired within a mosquito-netted house and slept under nets at night, thus preventing mosquitoes from biting them.

A further series of experiments was carried out and, briefly, these consisted in transporting infected mosquitoes from malarious countries and allowing them to bite 'volunteers' in England, people who had never been in a malarious country in their lives. All the persons so bitten after the usual incubation period developed malaria, and it was possible to demonstrate malaria parasites in their blood.

★ ★ ★

Anti-malarial measures are directed against the propagation of the mosquito. In the insect's life cycle, from egg to adult, there is a stage—the larva—where the insect swims about freely in water but requires air for its growth. The larvae lie horizontal to the surface of the water. In brief, anti-malarial measures are as follows:

1. Drainage of swampy land and removal of collections of water.
2. Arranging hill streams either permanently (cement-concrete channels) or temporarily, by piling the stones up on either side of the stream and smoothing and straightening out the stream bed, so as to eliminate as far as possible collections of water which would breed mosquitoes.
3. Ditching where certain streams or collections of water cannot be dealt with by drainage or training owing to the excessive cost. These are regularly sprayed with oil, usually at least once a week. The oil chokes the breathing apparatus of the larvae and they die.
4. All larvae which are found breeding are collected and hatched out in a laboratory and identified and note taken of the number of harmless or dangerous types and where found.
5. Paris green, an arsenical powder, is used instead of oil in certain selected cases. This actually poisons the larvae, but cannot be used where fish are present, or these are poisoned too.
6. The screening of houses with mosquito gauze wire netting and the use of nets at night by people living in malarious areas.
7. The co-operation of householders in making frequent inspections of their premises to see that their servants have not allowed water to collect in vessels—broken or unbroken—thus affording breeding places for mosquitoes.
8. Legislation prohibiting collections of stagnant water by anyone, and prosecution of the offenders.

★ ★ ★

Work of this nature is conducted in Hongkong by the Government Malaria Bureau, pictures of which are to be seen on this page. The Bureau consists of a Malariaologist—a doctor specially trained in this science—a technical assistant, nine Chinese Inspectors, all of whom are in uniform, and who are in charge of fairly large areas in the urban parts of the Island of Hongkong and the Mainland. Each Malaria Inspector is in charge of at least one foreman, and several gangs of coolies, whose job is to control the hill streams, drain swampy land and to oil regularly collections of water which cannot be dealt with otherwise.

A well-equipped laboratory with a well-trained staff conducts the investigations, such as typing of the various mosquitoes and larvae sent in, examination of blood slides for malaria parasites, and research.

All trains and aircraft are met on arrival, and searches are made in every instance for mosquitoes. All mosquitoes so found are sent to the laboratory for identification and dissection to determine whether they are infected with malaria parasites or not.

A corner of the Hongkong Government Malaria Bureau laboratory. A staff worker is examining mosquito larvae kept for hatching out.



(Photos: Ming Yuan.)

NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

The Coming Offensive Against Germany

THE British public expects our armed forces to begin hitting Germany. This feeling is voiced by the Press—and undoubtedly reflects public opinion.

In matters of this kind the popular instinct is often right.

Now, the coming winter is no time for the movements of great land armies. This is particularly true of the Balkans.

But wintry weather does not stop the bombing aeroplanes. The Germans will certainly try to harm us and slow up our war production between now and the spring.

It is known that the R.A.F. has done much damage to both the German and Italian industrial systems. With the harm done to the German means of transport and power stations, the Axis production of munitions and aeroplanes is bound to be affected.

What Form?

On balance, however, we have the advantage of two great nations with a highly developed steel-making and engineering industry. I refer to the U.S.A. and Canada.

Neither will be disturbed by air-raid alarms or the dropping of explosives.

Australia and India also have important steel industries, and are developing considerable munition production. And they are likewise undisturbed.

By the spring the excuse that we are short of munitions will no longer be valid.

As soon as the March gales subside, therefore, we should be ready for the long hoped for initiative.

What form will this take?

In the war of 1914-18 and in the present war up to last June, the military notion of an offensive was to advance from Allied territory, in this case France.

The French ports were at our disposal, we controlled the English Channel, and we could land our armies and their equipment with little interference from the enemy.

There are now no friendly coasts in the west of Europe. The Nazis control them all from the north of Norway to the frontiers of Spain.

Exploit It!

Yet this thousand miles of enemy-controlled coastline, including German territory proper, is a source of weakness to our enemy which we should know how to exploit.

LARGE CONCENTRATIONS OF GERMAN TROOPS CAN BE MAINTAINED ONLY AT A LIMITED NUMBER OF POINTS. LARGE GARRISONS ARE REQUIRED IN THE INTERIOR OF ALL THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES AS WELL AS NEAR THE COASTS.

Mr Eden, when he was War Minister, hinted in the House of Commons that a great British Expeditionary Force would be going overseas in 1941. While agreeing that we must take the offensive, LORD STRABOLGI points out in this article that the movement of large armies is not the only method open to us.

The Germans at present are maintaining in Norway alone an army of 330,000 troops—equal to 10 per cent of the whole Norwegian population.

No doubt some of these troops were sent there to be embarked for raids on, or even invasion of, this country. Nevertheless, if garrisons of this size are required to overawe the hundred million people under Nazi tyranny, ten million soldiers would be needed.

The Germans do not possess this number of reliable and equipped troops.

Every territory over-run—Russia, for example—means a new strain on the resources of Hitler's adjutant-general.

It is known also that a garrison of 300,000 of the most reliable Nazi soldiers, with tanks and aircraft, are needed as an internal garrison for Germany proper.

Apart from such concentrations of soldiers as remain in the badly-battered invasion ports, most of this thousand miles of coastline must be thinly held.

History Proves....

A threat to any part of it would bring reinforcements by road and rail. But the number of troops which can be moved by these means, and the speed of their movement, is strictly limited.

On the other hand, the North Atlantic, the North Sea, the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay are one vast sea road over which transport ships can move in any direction. In other words, it is easier to concentrate troops by sea than by land. And all history proves this.

The inventions of the steam engine and the internal combustion engine help land power; but they also help sea power.

Furthermore, roads and their bridges and railway tracks can be bombed. It is useless to bomb the sea.

Along this thousand miles of coast are a hundred and more points at which we can land by means of combined operations, properly "mounted" and prepared.

We concentrate our warships and our aeroplanes to synchronise with the arrival of the troop-carriers. Special landing craft are needed. We have time to prepare them.

These landing craft can carry soldiers, artillery and tanks. If the opposition is too strong at any point, the expedition can be withdrawn and a weak spot found somewhere else.

And in most of this territory we will find friends and supporters. The extent of the "Fifth Column" is practically unlimited.

Just Suppose...

Incidentally, these islands, one of the ways of stopping him is to cause him to break up his concentrations of troops so as to meet our landings, raids, and invasions on his territory.

Suppose, for example, we can capture an important German industrial town; and hold it long enough for our demolition parties to work their will. In an hour the dynamiters can do more selective destruction than the biggest air raid can accomplish.

As for the Italians, their immense coastline is an open invitation for raids in force.

The principal Italian railway system runs round the coast; so do the main roads. Thanks to the Taranto

PILOTS' Stories Of The Great Raid On MUNICH

PILOTS and crews who took part in the raid on Munich's railway, traffic and marshalling yards all agree that it was one of the most successful operations of recent months.

"Our target," one of the pilots said, "was almost in the centre of the city. Before we started, the intelligence officer who briefed us mentioned that it was the anniversary of the Beer Hall Putsch of 1923, and that Hitler would probably be in Munich during the raid, and dressing the Nazi 'Old Guard.'

"Everybody was flap up to get to Munich. I was given among my bomb load an enormous bomb, and, after talking things over with the right-up, and we all thought we had

target. I decided we would go in low to make sure of hitting our

"I've Got It" target.

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target. I decided we would go in low to make sure of hitting our

"Then Coffee" target.

"There was a stunned silence for about five minutes, and then another bubble of conversation. The ground defences sent up a tremendous amount of light stuff, and I honestly don't know how it missed us in the dive.

"There was not a cloud in the sky over Munich. We made such good time going out that we were over the city ten minutes before our scheduled time.

"Other bombers had gone on in front of us to light up the target. Twenty minutes' flying time away we could see the 'flak' and the searchlights over Munich. We picked up our landmark and set course for the target.

"Stoodging" Around

"All the time other pilots were doing a good job of work with their incendiaries, and we could all see lots of flares going off as we were coming in.

"I could make out houses and streets quite clearly. We were stoodging around for about 20 minutes before we bombed, making sure exactly where we were.

"Flares were lighting up the locomotive sheds—in fact, everything was absolutely clear. I had put the

"I saw a huge building almost in the wireless operator in the astro dome the centre of the target," reported

"He was greatly impressed, and said 'One of our heaviest bombs went

"One of our heaviest bombs went clear, before at night. We all the usual flash of the bomb exploding, getting a big excited and everybody sion, but a few seconds later I saw

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Twenty-Four Years Ago . . .

The Blitzkrieg Was Born

By General Sir Beauvoir de Lisle, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

ON November 20, 1917, in the first attack on Cambrai, the tank as a weapon of war came into its own.

Before this date, much scepticism existed as to the part the War Office and high military commanders ascribed to the inventiveness of the fog.

The inventor had submitted his idea to the War Office and had failed to interest the department concerned.

In fact, he was so confident of its value that he ordered a number of heavy tanks to be built at navy expense.

By this order, he endangered his career.

In order to maintain complete secrecy, the first machine was shipped to France as "tanks." The name has been accepted with our forces to this day.

AT CAMBRAI

Before November, 1917, a few tanks had been used in the latter part of the Battle of the Somme in September, 1916, and during the Battle of Passchendaele in 1917.

At Passchendaele the ground was quite unsuitable for tanks owing to the wet state of the soil. The truth was that we did not then know how to use our new weapon.

Before the Cambrai Battle, however, the tactical employment of a Tank Division had been carefully studied. Special officers were selected to command the then Brigades, and Major-General Hugh Elles, R.E. (now General Sir Hugh Elles), was placed in command of this Division.

Many difficulties were met and overcome. Of these the greatest was the maintenance of complete secrecy in assembly on the battlefield.

The next most important was how to enable the tank to cross the deep and wide German trenches.

This second difficulty was solved by each tank carrying on the roof a large bundle of brushwood, which, rolled together, had a diameter of from four to five feet.

As the tank dipped into a trench, a bolt was released and the bundle dropped, to give the nose of the tank a step on which it could rise over the parapet.

350 OF THEM

The assembly of those 350 tanks provided some difficulty, but in the success of the Blitzkrieg—a success end they were hidden in woods some they certainly achieved on the Continent.

At last, the day dawned. A thick fog was all in favour of the attack on their own. Fortunately for us, although no artillery preparation and for the world, they are still un-

able to cross the Channel . . .



THE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC OR THE TWELVE FIGURES OF REINCARNATION

Frequently one meets with a set of twelve figures with robes to falsify the time of their birth human bodies but with animal to the matchmakers that they heads. They are the rat, cow, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, chicken, dog and pig.

Each of these figures represents a year, and also two hours. Some regard it as lucky to of each day. These periods are marry a woman one year older laid down in the Chinese calendar than themselves, for this will as "rat years", "cow years", usually put two animals together "tiger years" and so on. A man that would get on well, even if born in the year of, say the rat, would not care to go into partnership with one who was born in a snake year, for obviously the rat would eat the snake and the everything but another tiger.

Similarly in marriage, it is old she is, the polite Chinese often known for fortune tellers question is "nay suik me ye ga" to be called in before the man—"to what zodiac sign do you belong?" The reply is "I am a not only the year, but often the rat", "I am a snake" and so on. time of day in which the two Therefore the lady can often clip parties were born. Each figure 12 years off her age, yet still represents a two-hour period of the truth.

GODS OF CHINA

(It has only been possible to collect 10 figures for the purpose of illustration).

—Walter C. Clark.

I WANT A NEW SCHOOL-TIE

by the Rev. W. Rowland Jones

I do not mean, of course, anything so silly as that the buildings must be pulled down, or that the excellent endowments for education must be diverted into other channels.

But I do definitely mean that the whole prep-school-pupil-school structure as we know it, as a quite separate educational avenue planned on special lines for special people, must be scrapped if we want to call ourselves a Christian nation.

Three Grades

"The Public Schools must go!" The Church ought to put it as baldly and as boldly as that.

If they put it in any other way—such, for example, as in the phrase "equal educational facilities for all"—it will have little meaning for the Colossal Blimp of our society.

These easy gentlemen have no doubt heard that half the students at Oxford go there with scholarships, and from that they draw the wrong conclusion that the sons of poor men have as much chance of getting there as the sons of rich men.

Our softened phrases lead these gentlemen to think that all we need do is to tinker about with our present educational system, and all will be well.

You've got to stick a pin in them, and make them sit up!

That is why I want the Church to put it baldly and say, "The Public Schools must go!" For that is indeed what must happen if we are going on to call ourselves a Christian democracy.

Here, then, is a Christian plan:—I want to see three grades of education in this land—Primary, Secondary and University or Technical.

I want education to be free to all, and I want the sons of the rich to go to the same schools as the sons of the poor. As we progress, of course, there will be more poor and rich, if we are a Christian democracy.

I want to make it possible for the son of a miner and the son of a magnate to rub shoulders with each other in the Primary and in the Secondary School.

I want them to be trained on the same curriculum.

When they reach the age of eleven or twelve, it will be easy for us teachers to discover the lines upon which later education must run.

A system which denies those boys the advantages of proper training Preparatory School, Public School must remain un-Christian so long as and University, quite regardless of such wrongs are maintained.

I know the Preparatory Schools and the Public Schools. There are only the Elementary School, with a them. But you can't get into them if you are a twenty-to-one chance of getting into a University.

Critics may say that this has nothing to do with Christianity.

They may say that Jesus never taught anywhere that it was wrong for a man, if he had money, to spend it on his son. Indeed, Mr Chips—the Public School system on the education of his son. It seems a very Christian thing to do.

It makes boys think they are a cut above the common herd.

It encourages class-consciousness of a kind which politicians very rarely condemn, but which is just the best of their brains and the finest skill of their hands are brought to that perfection through education

In our society to-day, with all its vast resources—a society in which education and technical training are must go!"

God meant them to be.

Top Hat and Tie

That may be, but this is my point:

It is a gift of God as food or clothing; and just as there cannot be naked people in a Christian land, so there must not be men and women who are ignorant and half-trained.

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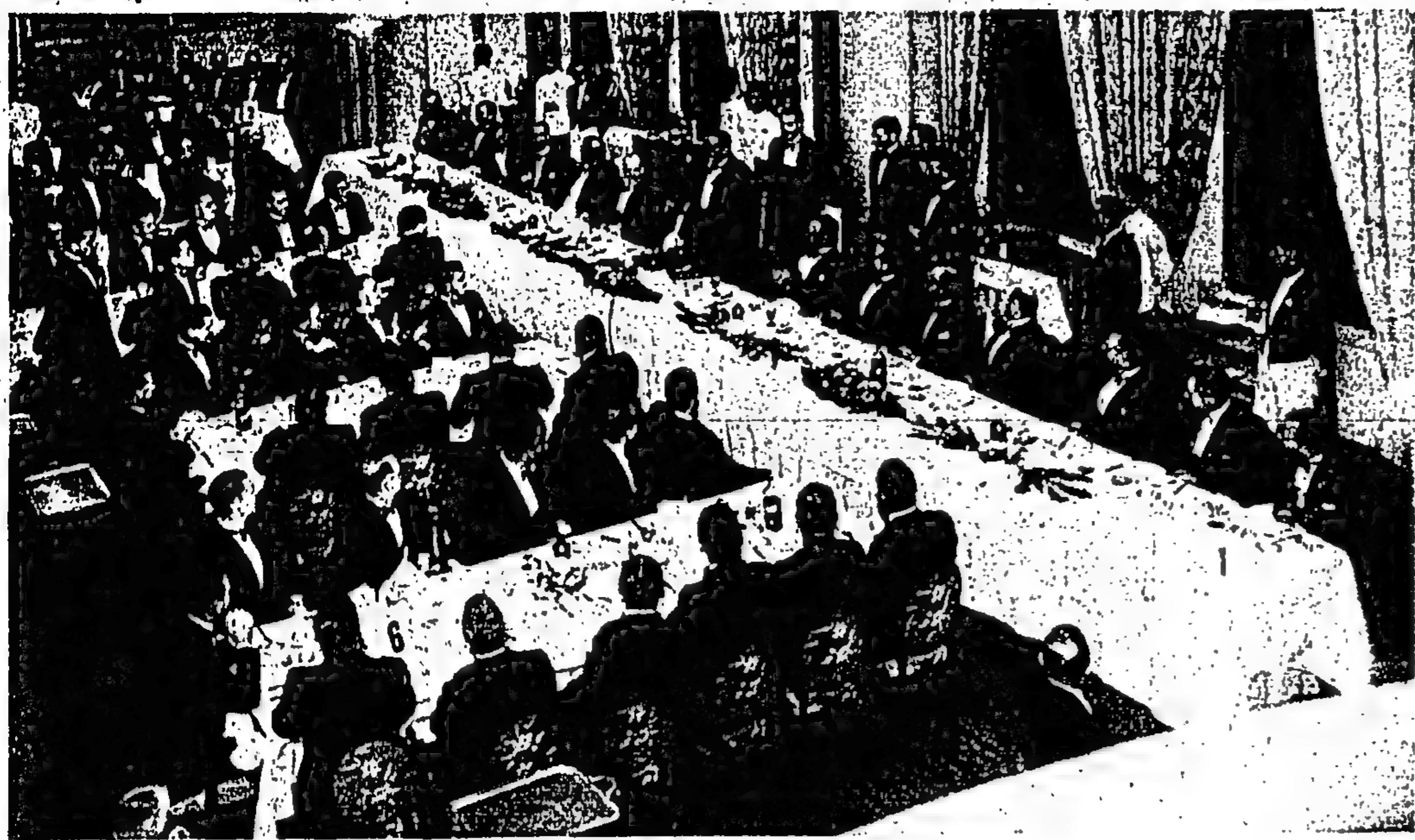
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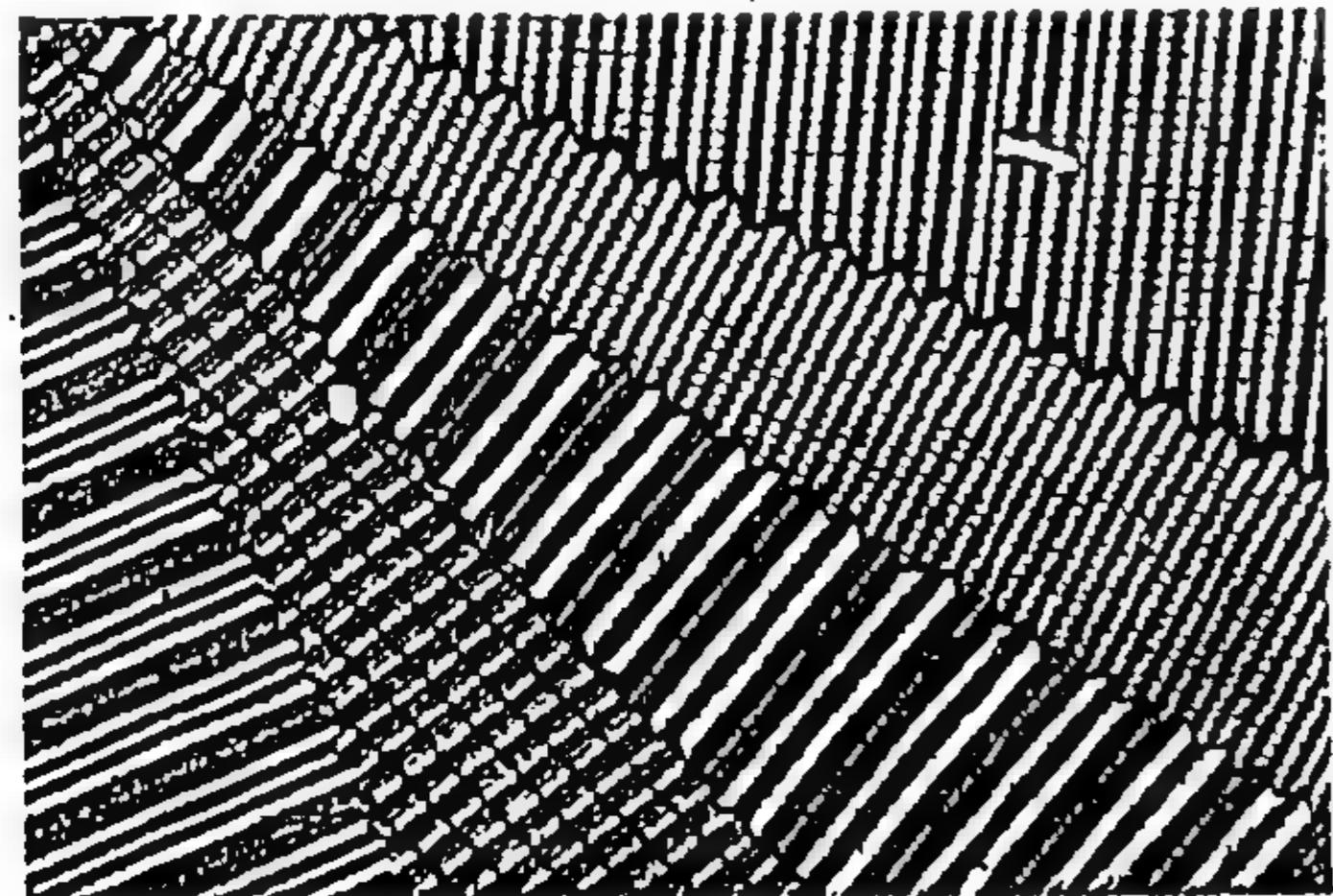
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BURNS NIGHT CELEBRATION—Photograph shows a section of the large and distinguished gathering that attended the Peninsula Hotel last Saturday to honour the memory of Robert Burns, Scotland's national poet. In the picture, the Chieftain of St Andrew's Society, Mr B. Wyllie, who presided, is soon partaking of the Barley Broe. (Photo: Ming Yuon).



WEDDING BELLS—Group taken after the wedding last Saturday at St John's Cathedral of Mr Sydney J. G. Burt, of the Education Department, and Miss Olive B. Green. (Photo: Ming Yuon).



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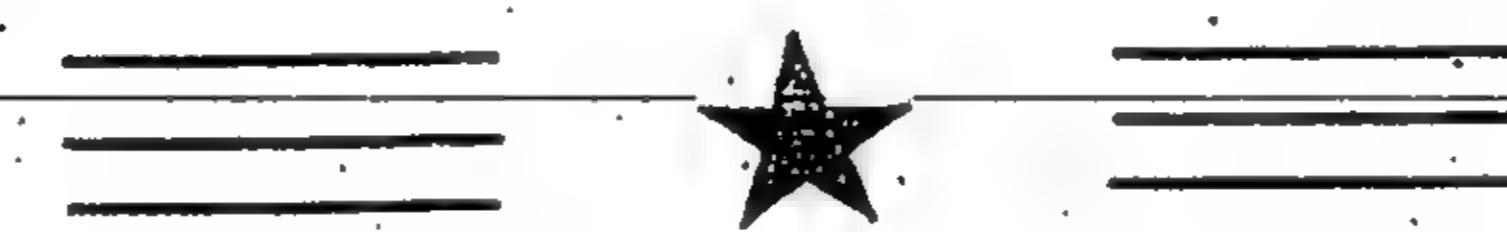
NAVY RUGBY TEAM—Picture shows the Navy's 1940-41 Rugby football team, winners of the Quadrangular Tournament. Seated at centre is Lieut Carter, Captain of the team. (Photo: Ming Yuon).



A.R.P. ARCHITECTS' OFFICE—Group photograph of the Air Raid Precautions Architects' Office staff. In centre, Capt. C. C. A. Hobbs, F.R.I.B.A., A.M. Inst. Struct. Eng. On his right, Mr H. W. Loydon, Miss H. O'Sullivan, and Mr Allam; on his left Mr Frank Grose and Mr N. Ivanchenko. (Photo: Ming Yuon).



THE CHINESE CHORAL SOCIETY, which took part recently in the successful concert at the King's Theatre in aid of the International Peace Hospital at Kunming.



MR AND MRS CHEUNG Tse-ki, photographed after their wedding recently at St Paul's Church. The bride was formerly Miss Doris Lou. (Photo: Mayfair).



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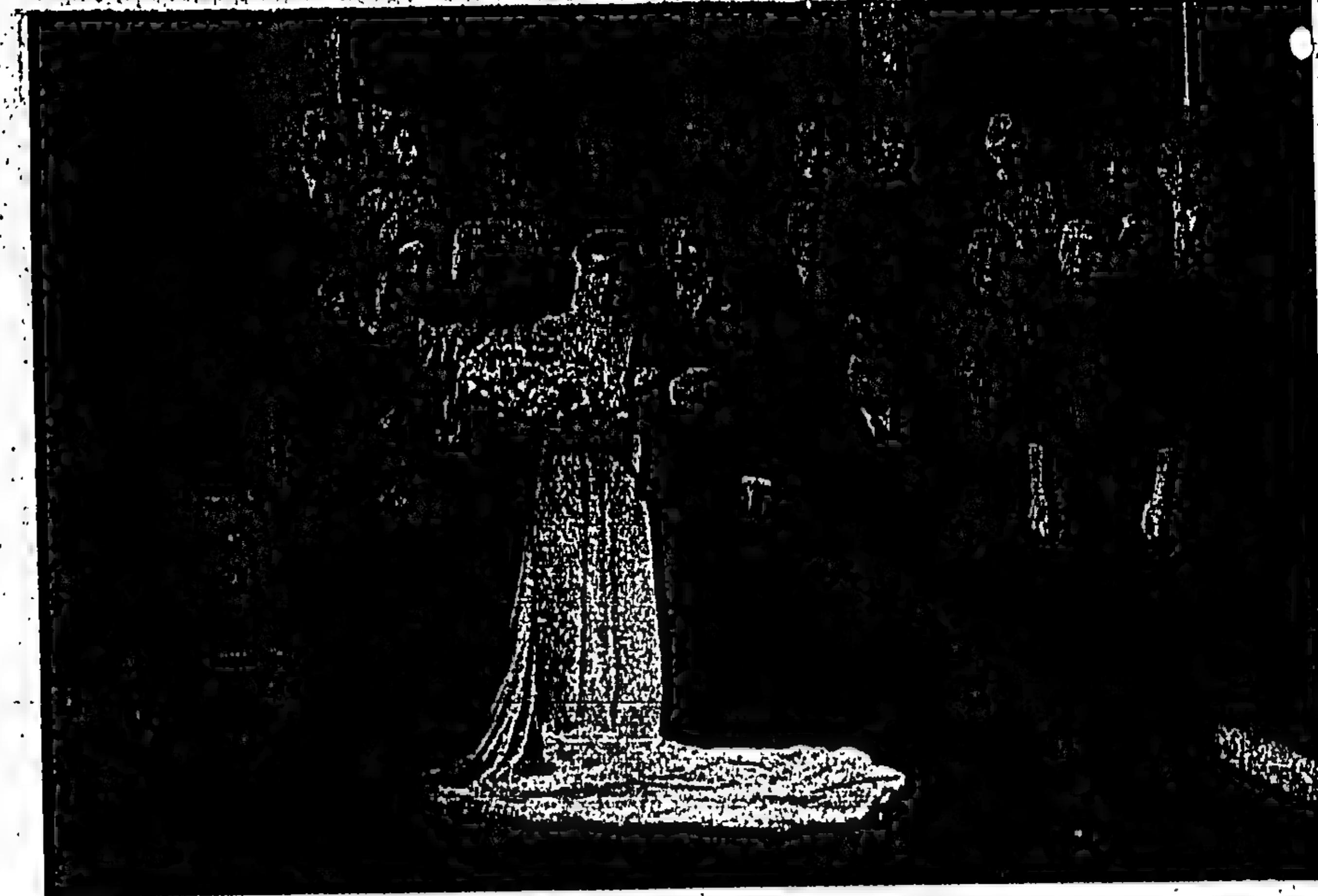
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LEUNG-PANG—Mr Leung Chauk-wa, of Lingnan University, and his bride, formerly Miss Camilla Ying-lin Pang, photographed on the occasion of their wedding at the Peninsula Hotel recently. (Photo: Ming Yuen).



GIFTS FOR POOR CHILDREN—Many a poor child's heart was gladdened last week when the Society for the Protection of Children distributed New Year gifts at the Majestic Theatre. Picture on the left shows Mrs. Violet Perry handing a parcel to a little girl, while a section of those who received gifts is seen on the right. (Photos: Ming Yuen and Moa Cheung).



CHOW-YU—Mr Chow Siu-chung and his bride, formerly Miss Yu Sau-har, who were married recently at the Registry. (Photo: Wah Kiu).



STUDENT GROUP of the Science College of Lingnan University, photographed recently. (Photo: Ming Yuen).



TRADE COMMISSIONERS ENTERTAINED—The Indian Association of Hongkong were hosts at luncheon at the Ritz last week to Mr. V. G. Bowden, Australian Trade Commissioner, Mr. P. V. McLane, Canadian Trade Commissioner, and Mr. M. F. Koy, Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce. They are seen seated in centre of photo above with Mr. G. T. Assomull, Vice-President of the Association. (Photo: Moa Cheung).



COMING-OF-AGE—Miss Mary Lay, in white dress, who celebrated her 21st birthday this week. A large party was given in her honour at the Peninsula Hotel, where the picture was taken. (Photo: Ming Yuen).

Many of the great men and women of to-day were sensitive, highly-strung children . . .



But with sensitive children there are dangers that have to be watched during childhood

WHEN a child is highly-strung and sensitive, it depends in many ways on you whether he'll develop into a fine human being or not.

You see, a highly-strung child has got all the qualities that are necessary to put him far and away ahead of other children. He's alert, quick on the up-take, keen in his reactions.

But it is in this very mental and physical make-up of the child that the danger lies. He lives more intensely, reacts more vividly to every little thing in his surroundings. That's why the bringing-up of such children needs far more insight on the part of the parents than the bringing-up of ordinary children.

Many such brilliant children have failed in life. They've grown up weak, easily-axed and over-sensitive, simply because their parents did not understand certain health warnings in childhood.

When you notice that your child is off his food, or that he looks pale, puffy under the eyes, that he's rather nervous and irritable or gets tired too easily, then you should act quickly.

All these are warning signs that the child is using up his nervous energy more quickly than he's replacing it. And it is at night, during sleep, that these stores of nervous energy should be replaced. If they are not replaced, the nervous strain on the child gets worse and worse. He is suffering from Night Starvation.

If you give your child Horlicks every night at bedtime, his tiredness, patience and "nerves" will disappear. Horlicks, by guarding against Night Starvation, reduces nervous energy during sleep, strengthens nerves and builds appetite. Your child will grow up strong and healthy, able to make the most of his special qualities.

Start your child on Horlicks tonight. Horlicks is obtainable at all good stores.



United States and Japan: Adventure in Statistics

Now that the Administration's policy in the Far East seems to be moving toward a showdown, it becomes necessary to examine the economic consequences of a break with Japan. This article is in a sense an adventure in statistics; but behind the figures lie those stark realities in terms of which our political and military policies must in part be based.

As the economist looks at the complex situation provoked by Japan's demand for a "new order" in the Far East, he is aware of two problems. The first concerns the probable impact of a cessation of trade between the United States and Japan. The second relates to the possible interference by Japan with American imports of those two raw materials, rubber and tin, over whose sources, as an unfriendly and acquisitive neighbour, Japan may soon have at least potential control.

If all trade between the United States and Japan were cut off, Japan would be the heavier loser.

First, Japan obtains from the United States a large part of its required foreign exchange. In the year 1939, the United States absorbed roughly one third of all Japanese exports exclusive of sales to controlled countries, i.e., other members of the "Yen Bloc." For one of Japan's two most important exports, moreover, the United States offers almost the exclusive market; from 1937 to 1939 it imported (by value) 83 per cent. of all Japanese exports of silk. A loss of this market would injure Japanese economy, depriving it of indispensable means of foreign exchange.

Second, Japan is dependent upon the United States for a significant proportion of its imports, 34 per cent. of which the United States provided in 1938. This dependence becomes dramatically obvious when illustrated against a backdrop of Tokyo's war aims, since the United States is Japan's chief source of import for the most important classes of war materials—oil, iron materials, metal-working machinery, and copper.

Eight strategic materials constituted 98 per cent. of Japan's "war" imports from the United States. The following table shows Japan's imports of these materials from the United States, as against supplies from all sources:

Per Cent.	
Oil	60
Scrap iron	61
Ferr-alloys	69
Copper	92
Metal and alloys	99.0
Automobiles and parts	77
Metal-working machinery	70
Aircraft and parts	63

Japan is in a difficult position. Of the 32 "essential" war materials, Japan has exportable surpluses in only two; obtains adequate supply at home of three more; obtains inadequate or partial supply at home of 16; and is totally dependent on foreign sources for the remaining 11. The astringent effect possible by means of British and American co-operation in embargoes is clear when it is added that in 1939 Japan received 50 per cent. of its war materials from the United States; 21 per cent. from British Malaya, Canada, and the British Indies; and 8 per cent. from the Netherlands Indies.

Such co-operation would deprive Japan of its essential supplies of iron and steel, oil, machinery and, less important, copper. This might be offset to some extent by purchases on other markets, the drain of ac-

cumulated supplies, economies of use and the intensification of production in Japan proper and in occupied territories; but the net result would be, to say the least, a serious dislocation and rise of costs, which would markedly reduce the effectiveness of Japan's war efforts.

But let us look at the other side of the picture. The following table shows the per cent. of United States' imports from Japan compared with imports from other sources:

Per Cent.	
Fish scrap and fish-oil	52
China and porcelain	51
Silk manufactures	42
Rugs	39
Cotton floor covering	39
Crabmeat, sauce, etc.	31
Tuna fish in oil	27
Insect flowers	22
Toys	68
Hat materials	55
Bleached cotton cloth	52

Obviously, none of these commodities can be classified as vital, although one serious problem arises from United States imports of raw silk—of which 94 per cent. (in value) came from Japan in 1938.

II.

The analysis is not complete, however, until we consider the possibility of the United States' isolation from its chief rubber and tin resources through interference by the Japanese Navy.

About 98 per cent. of the world's crude rubber is grown in the Far East. The United States in 1939 imported \$107,000,000 worth of crude rubber—the imports in rubber being larger than those of any other product. Of this, 57 per cent. came from British Malaya, 28 per cent. from the Netherlands Indies, and the remainder chiefly from French Indo-China and Ceylon.

Of the total world production of tin, roughly three quarters is accounted for by the Federated Malay States, Bolivia, and the Netherlands Indies. United States imports of tin, by quantity, in 1938 were distributed as follows: 74 per cent. from British Malaya, 7 per cent. from the United Kingdom, 7 per cent. from Hongkong, and 13 per cent. from other countries.

In view of this evidence, the dependence of the United States upon the Malayan States and the Netherlands Indies for vast supplies of a year's supply of rubber may well be calamitous? Would other based on major economies to effort

sources be sufficient to counteract the shortages?

How much rubber does the United States use annually? According to a recent report of the Tariff Commission, the United States in 1939 consumed 502,000 long tons of rubber.

It paid about 17 cents a pound. The price in October, 1940, was nearly 20 cents a pound.

How much rubber have Americans contracted for during 1941? By an agreement with the United Kingdom in June, 1939, the United States purchased 85,000 long tons of crude rubber in exchange for 600,000 bales of American cotton. By August, 1940, about half of this contracted rubber had been delivered. The Rubber Reserve Company, an association of rubber manufacturers supported to the extent of 50 per cent. of its capital by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, having received a loan of \$140,000,000 from the Government, has contracted for the purchase of 100,000 tons to be delivered in 1941, at a price of from 17 to 20 cents a pound.

What other sources for rubber are there? Synthetic rubber is not an important factor, since cost aside (the average present price is 65 cents a pound, though it has been estimated that a sufficient quantity to supply American needs could be produced at a rate of 30 cents), three years would be required to construct a series of plants adequate to meet the huge requirement.

Of reclaimed rubber, 170,000 long tons were consumed in 1939. Actually 300,000 tons of reclaimed rubber could be produced in an emergency, experts feel.

While it would be highly desirable to stimulate production in South America, it is estimated that large investments and a lapse of ten years will be required before substantial supplies can be obtained there. Success in this area must also be based on the assumption that disease can be eradicated.

One may draw the following conclusions concerning the rubber situation. Stocks on hand in the United States are not high. The amount on August, 1940, was the equivalent of but four months' consumption. The most optimistic estimate is that these two materials may clearly be on hand, if and when imports have stopped. This estimate is seen. But would loss of these imports be calamitous? Would other based on major economies to effort

maximum reclamation, economies of consumption to be imposed on non-essential industries, and addition shipments through the R. F. C. and the British agreement. This 12-month interval would provide an opportunity to investigate more fully the synthetic rubber situation and South American possibilities.

It must also be remembered that much depends on the acceleration of imports from the Netherlands Indies and the Malayan States. In this situation, the attitude of the International Rubber Regulation Committee is important. This committee, largely British controlled, determines the amount of rubber to be released. In the past year, its policies have been dictated partly by a desire not to annoy American interests; and releases have, therefore, been high relative to current consumption. Prices have been maintained at a reasonably low level.

One concludes that the rubber problem is serious, but not insoluble. Much depends on the timing of the interruption of rubber shipments and on the preparations which the United States has made in the meantime.

Now let us turn briefly to the discussion of tin. This product is, of course, indispensable for numerous military uses. Here again the chief difficulty arises from dependence upon Asiatic supplies. Furthermore, smelting is largely done in this area, although the United Kingdom smelts a significant amount. An international cartel controls the volume of sales and also enforces a policy which discourages smelting in the United States. Availability of large amounts of tin in Bolivia has not been of much help because, among other reasons, this tin has to be smelted in Great Britain.

Numerous measures have been taken by the United States in an attempt to prevent a shortage of tin. An agreement has been made with the International Tin Committee through an organization sponsored by the R. F. C. to purchase 75,000 tons (roughly a year's consumption). Provisions are beginning to be made for domestic smelting. Finally, substitutes for tin are beginning to receive attention. However, the size of available tin stocks to-day is not generally known, and it is possible that an early interruption of shipments would prove an embarrassing, though not insurmountable obstacle.

In conclusion, one may say that cessation of trade relations between Japan and the United States, especially if such action should be taken by the United States in cooperation with Great Britain, would prove the more serious to Japan. If Japan should be able to stop American imports of rubber and tin, the relative gain of the United States would be reduced—though far from eliminated.

It is not my desire either to advocate a trade break with Japan or to appear to favour an Administration policy which might provoke a Japanese move to blockade rubber and tin shipments. Being an economist concerned herein with a question strictly economic in scope, though necessarily conditioned by certain political and strategic contingencies, I shall leave any inferences to be drawn about the United States' future policy in the Far East to others.



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—but H.B.'s all right!"

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The SNAPSHOT GUILD

FUN WITH LIGHTING



High speed film—candles not too far from the subject—lens set at 1/6.3—and a one-half second time exposure got this perfectly. Be sure to use a firm camera support for "film" shots.

WE HAVE had a lot of fun at our house recently, taking pictures with unusual types of light and lighting. It all began with our fire-side shots—using flood bulbs tucked back in the fireplace to simulate firelight.

From these fireplace shots—they were good ones, too—we proceeded to candlelight and lamplight. For the shots by candlelight, we used real candles. Some were in branched candelabra—which are very attractive in pictures—and for one series, we arranged a birthday party with a cake and small candles. It wasn't anybody's birthday, really—but a cake had just been baked for Sunday, and we managed to borrow it.

Of course, candlelight is rather weak—so we used high speed film and time exposure. By having several candles, and placing the subjects quite near them (but not too close for safety) we were able to make exposures of one-half to one second at 1/6.3. That would be two to four seconds with a box camera—and, don't forget, high speed film. Daytime film is much slower by the yellow candlelight.

We used two lamps in our lamp-light pictures. One was a kerosene lamp, with an interesting old-

John van Guilder

Some English Dictators

DICTATORS IN ENGLAND. We know some of the foreign varieties who are arena in which ideas are tested would like to be their trouble is—and our gain—that they can't get there. But once they used to be indigenous to us. In fact, as Milton Waldman in "SOME ENGLISH DICTATORS" (Blackie 12s. 6d.) points out—and no one else, so far as I am aware, has ever drawn attention to the fact—we once had a continuous run of them for over a hundred and fifty years. From the accession of Henry VII, certainly the accession of Henry VIII, until the Restoration, England was governed by a succession of Dictators.

Some of them, like Edward VI, and Richard Cromwell, were not cut out for the job. Others, like Henry VIII, Elizabeth, and Oliver, most decidedly were. They ruled England. And after a time England kicked.

This is the story of that prolonged dictatorship and of England's kicking. With that one, we got good results at the same exposure used for candlelight. The other lamp had a chimney and base, like the oil types, but was wired for an electric bulb. When Ann held the lamp, she shielded the bulb with her hand—and we concealed the electric cord, too—so the results were quite realistic.

Exposures were shorter for our electric lamp—but the time will always depend on the wattage of the bulb, and its distance from the subject. That's the point to keep in mind when you try these special shots. The nearer the subject, the stronger the light. It works the same way when you use photo bulbs. Candles one foot from a subject are four times as efficient as they would be when two feet from the subject.

I'm sure you'll want to try some of these shots. The nice point about them is that you can have the lamp or candle right in the picture. Sometimes, possibly, you might get a reflection spot or "flare spot" on the film—but we didn't. And anyway, the shots are so interesting they're well worth that slight risk.

John van Guilder

In Mr. Waldman's brilliant and penetrating story drama is inherent—not melodrama, but intellectual drama of the highest order. He shows us the dictatorship in Henry VIII's and Elizabeth's firm hands, with an adolescent modern England, still in the throes of rebirth and rapid growth, not ungratefully accepting it.

Would, he asks, Cromwell have even evolved into a Dictator had he lived under Elizabeth? And he decides; I think rightly, that it was most improbable. Dictators arise to fill vacuums, and neither Elizabeth nor her father created vacuums.

But the Stuarts who came after them did. And England by then was growing weary of despotism. Her strength renewed, her innate sense of liberty was reasserting itself. Yet

before she could find her ancient balance a terrible and titanic struggle lay before her, and one last, magnificent, noble despotism—that of brave Oliver.

The paradox inherent in that title does not do justice to the book. It belongs to the same yawn-provoking category as "Some American Elevators" or "Some African Equators." It is the kind of obvious and platitudeous title which causes the vital reader to shun it, and this is a very great pity. For this is not a book to shun at all. It is a book for everyone interested in the country's history, and in the world events through which we are now passing, to read very carefully. I am not certain that, apart from its title, it is not a great book. It is certainly a germinating one.

For it is a history of ideas told in a chronicle. Like those through which we are now passing it grips and it thrills. Here are certain men and women—great men and women—here is the battlefield of transient life on which they clash rugged strength of Cromwell, and the events to which they give the splendid sincerity of both. Of rise. This is history written as Cromwell's cutting off of the King's

For what he did he needed no other authority than the divine will, nor would any other have satisfied him—exactly like Charles whom he was destroying, except that to the one it manifested itself by direct revelation, to the other through the sacrament of his ordination. The exception contained the vital difference between their respective Puritan and Catholic creeds, but the resemblance between them was, as presently appeared, equally important and profound. There were no two men in England more tranquil about the rights and wrongs of the matter on that icy afternoon of 27 January when the sentence was carried out.

To open these pages at a time like this is to renew the spirit with deep draughts—drawn from an age no less tortured than ours—of enduring greatness. These sketches of large human souls in conflict serve the purpose of lighting with their flashes our own cloudy and obscured horizon. And out of their conflict is resolved the English ideal for which we are fighting, and shall presently re-establish in the world—the rule of ascended law and justice, not for Englishmen alone as then, but for all mankind.—Arthur Bryant.

Books

The Technique Of Monarchy

"The King in Peace and War." By Keith V. Gordon. (Lane, 7s. 6d. net.)

Mr. Gordon's is a well-judged piece of book-making, and his work is sure to find readers. It sets out to exhibit "the mechanics of the monarchy"—the apparatus through which the functions of a constitutional sovereign are discharged, the procedure that is involved, and the officials by whose oversight business and ceremony are regulated.

We have descriptions of the contact between the King and his Ministers, the finances of the Royal Household, the ritual of court levees, and His Majesty's relations with the fighting forces. The public and social duties that devolve upon the Queen and the other members of the Royal Family are also fully delineated.

And the author imparts a raciness to all this solid information by a continuous flow of ingenious anecdote, gossip, speculation, and commentary.—H. A. G.

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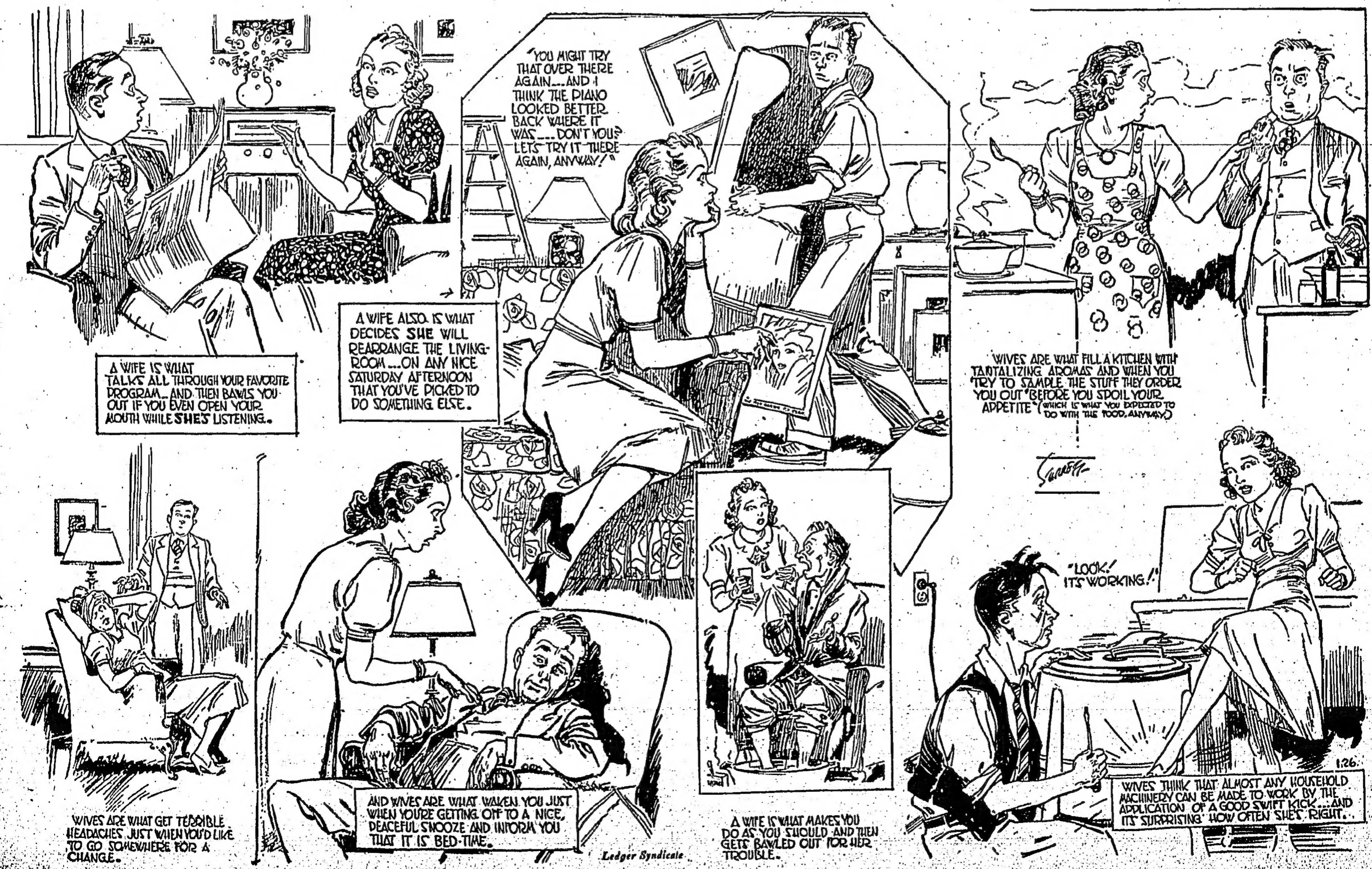
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Ex-Emperor Haile Selassie in British Sudan
1940 Year of History

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JACK HOLT

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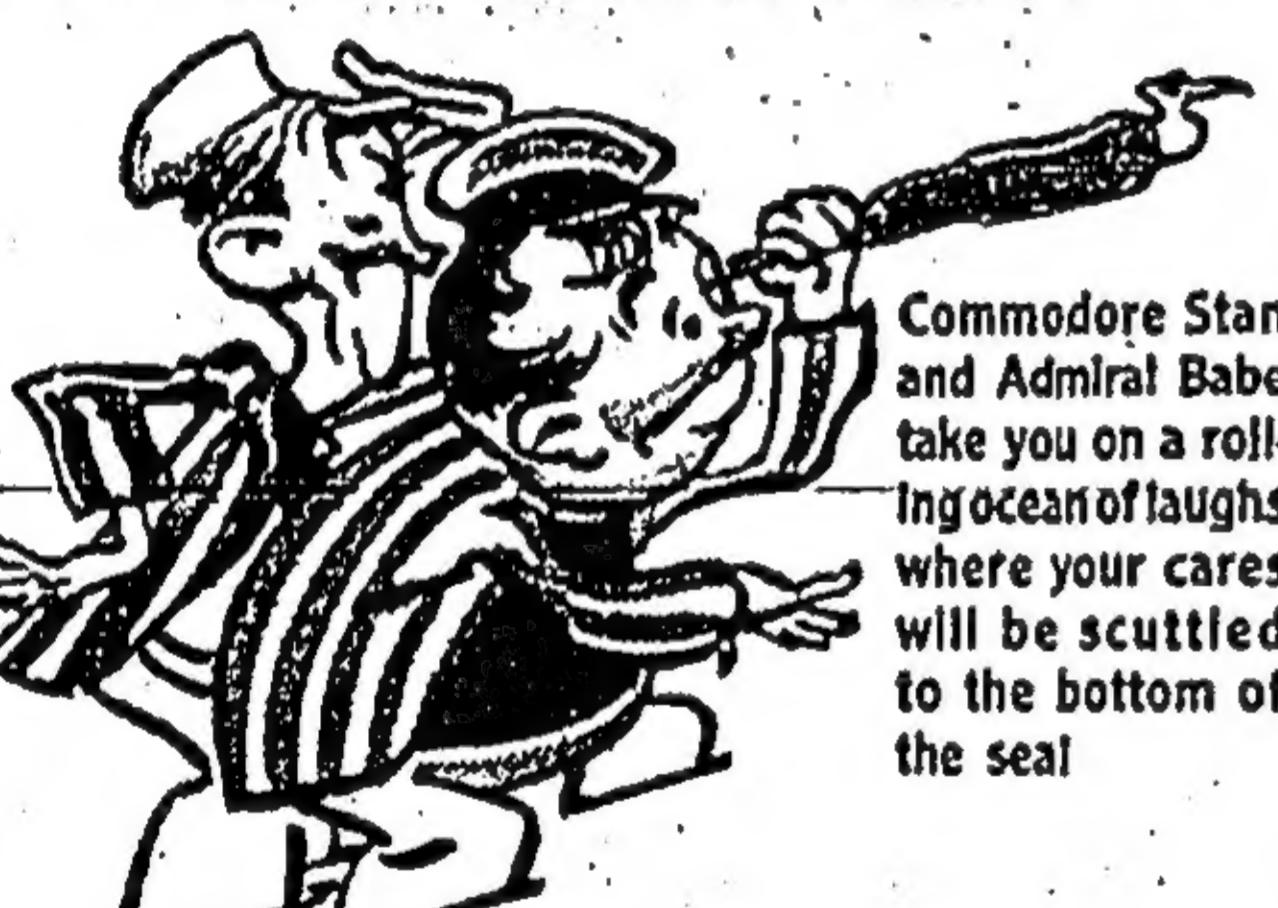
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TREASURE HOARDINGS OF NAZI BIG-SHOTS

A LONDON diamond merchant of the highest standing has given me the following astonishing facts concerning the treasure hoardings of Nazi chiefs against the day of defeat and flight, writes a correspondent.

Twelve months ago—just after the war began—Marshal Goering bought in London a pearl necklace worth £25,000. It is now safely locked up in the vaults of an Italian bank.

Shortly afterwards he bought an emerald and diamond "suite" consisting of a necklace, earrings and brooch valued at £100,000. That suite is safe in Italy.

These deals were made through Hatton-garden, centre of London's jewellery trade. My informant, who is one of the greatest connoisseurs in precious stones, estimates that the total value of the jewels deposited in Italy or in neutral countries by Goering amounts to something between £500,000 and £1,000,000.

"Off The Market"

These jewels all "went off the mark" in the same period—about a year ago. At the time the name of the purchaser was a mystery. It has since been established that he was Hermann Goering.

Hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of the finest jewellery were despatched from London to destinations abroad, chiefly to Italy, America and South America, just before, and just after, the outbreak of war.

With the restrictions on exchange, how did Goering's jewels get to Italy? The theory is that the order was placed with a retail jeweller in Italy. The retailer transmitted his order to London. The jewels were shipped from London to America, from America to another neutral country, and thence to the bank in Italy where they are now in safe keeping.

Prefer Furs

These jewels will always have a market. They are the Nazi chief's insurance policy against disaster.

While Goering prefers jewels Goebbels likes furs. A year or so ago he bought tens of thousands of pounds' worth of furs in London from a Jew.

I am assured that some of the finest furs obtainable in this country, mink, silver fox, sable, ermine, all in the

£1,000-a-time class, are now keeping the future of Herr Goebbels warm. Hitler satisfied his last artistic demands on London by investing in pictures and tapestries. Ribbentrop is the only one who does not appear to have been a customer of our luxury trades.

Where the Nazis could not secure their nest egg by legitimate means before the war, they grabbed it by force afterwards.

On the day the Germans entered Amsterdam, centre of the Continental diamond industry, they visited the head office of Louis Asscher, the most famous diamond cutter in the world. Louis Asscher was there with his two sons.

"Where are your diamonds?" demanded the Nazis. "I sent them all to America," said Mr. Asscher. "There is nothing here."

The Germans shot all three of the Asschers out of hand.

Answers To QUIZ

1. Steel city in the Urals. 2. Calcutta. 3. (a) 3 percent (b) 24 percent. 4. William Tyndale. 5. Invented arithmetic. 6. John Metaxas, Prime Minister of Greece, who died this week. He got the nickname because of his size when studying as a young man at the Berlin War Academy. 7. George Gershwin. 8. Yeh Ting. 9. El Capitan. 10. Atlantic, 31,530,000 square miles; Indian, 28,350,000.

Caught Rats For Value Of Tails

Local authorities in Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, are worried about rats—and their tails.

In an effort to keep down the vermin they recently offered a reward of 2d. for every tail brought to Council offices.

Tails poured in by every post.

In the north-east corner of the country alone 115,000 twopences were paid out.

Then strange stories got about. People reported that they had seen large numbers of rats—without tails.

And it was confirmed at a meeting of the Council in Market Rasen that some rat-catchers had snicked off the tails and let the vermin go again.

Rats so released breed other rats very quickly.

Councillors Disagree

So one councillor suggested that twopences should be paid for whole bodies.

But other councillors didn't care for the idea of thousands of rats' bodies being delivered at the Council offices.

A solution has not yet been found, but for the present Market Rasen is not paying out any more twopences.

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